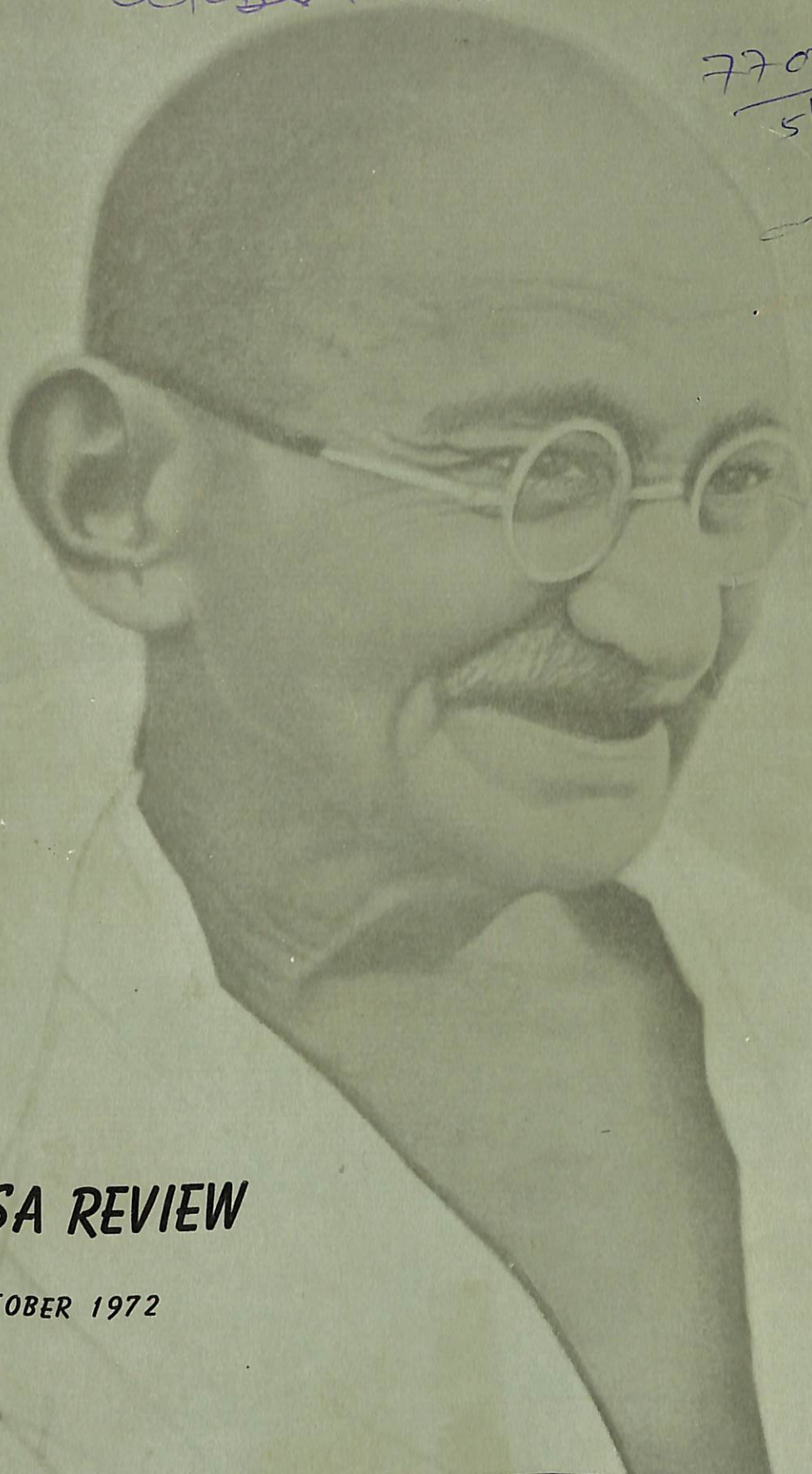


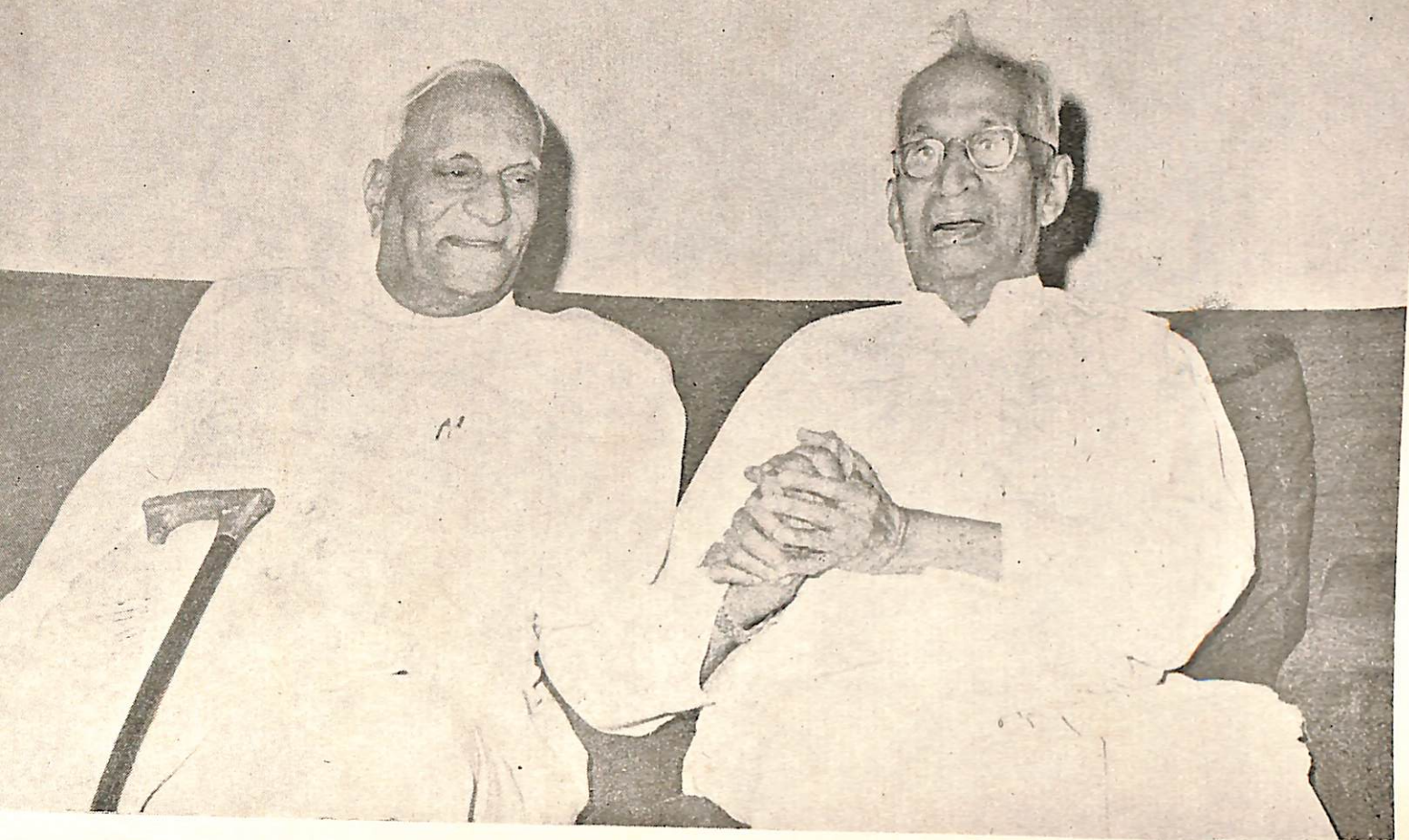
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ORISSA REVIEW

OCTOBER 1972



The President, Shri V. V. Giri, called on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President, at the latter's residence in Madras on September 2, 1972

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ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative versions.

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OUR COVER :

Father of the Nation

Editor: J. P. Das, I. A. S., Director of Public Relations and Tourism, Home Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

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Gandhiji

On The Distribution Of Wealth

NATURE'S PLAN

I suggest that we are thieves in a way. If I take anything that I do not need for my own immediate use, and keep it, I thieve it from somebody else. I venture to suggest that it is the fundamental law of Nature, without exception, that Nature produces enough for our wants from day to day, and if only everybody took enough for himself and nothing more, there would be no pauperism in this world, there would be no man dying of starvation in this world. But so long as we have got this inequality, so long we are thieving. I am not socialist and I do not want to dispossess those who have got possessions : but I do say that, personally those of us who want to see light out have to follow this rule. I do not want to dispossess anybody. I should then be departing from the rule of ahimsa. If somebody else possesses more than I do, let him. But so far as my own life has to be regulated, I do say that I dare not possess anything which I do not want. In India we have got three millions of people having to be satisfied with one meal a day, and that meal consisting of a chapati containing no fat in it, and a pinch of salt. You and I have no right to anything that we really have until these three millions are clothed and fed better. You and I, who ought to know better must adjust our wants, and even undergo voluntary starvation in order that they may be nursed, fed and clothed.

If all men realised the obligation of service (as an eternal moral law), they would regard it as a sin to a mass wealth; and then there would be no inequality of starvation.

Non-possession is allied to non-stealing. A thing not originally stolen must nevertheless be classified stolen property, if one possesses it without needing it. Possession implies provision for the future. A seeker after Truth, a follower of a Law of Love. Love cannot hold anything against

tomorrow. God never stores for the morrow ; He never creates more than what is strictly needed for the moment. If, therefore, we repose faith in His providence, we should rest assured, that He will give us everything that we require. Saints and devotees, who have lived in such faith, have always derived a justification for it from their experience. Our ignorance or negligence of the Divine Law, which gives to man from day-to-day his daily bread and no more has given raise to inequalities with all the miseries attendant upon them. The rich have a superfluous store of things which they do not need and which are therefore neglected and wasted, while millions are starved to death for want of sustenance. If each retained possession only of what he needed, no one would be in want, and all would live in contentment. As it is, the rich are discontented no less than the poor, the poor man would fain become a millionaire, and the millionaire a multimillionaires. The rich should take the initiative in dispossession with a view 'to a universal diffusion of the spirit of contentment. If only they keep their own property within moderate limits, the starving will be easily fed, and will learn the lesson of contentment along with the rich.

VOLUNTARY, NOT INVOLUNTARY POVERTY

No one has ever suggested that grinding pauperism can lead to anything else than moral degradation. Every human being has a right to live and therefore to find the wherewithal to feed himself and where necessary, to clothe and house himself. But for this very simple performance we need no assistance from economists or their laws. 'Take no thought for the morrow' is an injunction which finds an echo in almost all

the religious scriptures of the world. In well-ordered society the securing of one's livelihood should be and is found to be the easiest thing in the world. Indeed, the test of orderliness in a country is not the number of millionaires it owns, but the absence of starvation among its masses. The only statement that has to be examined is, whether it can be laid down as a law of universal application that material advancement means moral progress.

Now let us take a few illustrations. Rome suffered a moral fall when it attained high material affluence. So did Egypt and so perhaps most countries of which we have any historical record. The descendants and kinsmen of the royal and divine Krishna too fell when they were rolling in riches. We do not deny to the Rockefellers and the Carnegies possession of an ordinary measure of morality but we gladly judge them indulgently. I mean that we do not even expect them to satisfy the highest standard of morality. With them a material gain has not necessarily meant moral gain. In South Africa, where I had the privilege of associating with thousands of our countrymen of most intimate terms, I observed almost invariably that the greater the possession of riches, the greater was their moral turpitude. Our rich men, to say the least did not advance the moral struggle of passive resistance as did the poor. The rich men's sense of self-respect was not so much injured as that of the poorest. If I were not afraid of treading on dangerous ground, I would even come nearer home and show how that possession of riches has been a hindrance to real growth. I venture to think that the scriptures of the world are far safer and sounder treaties on laws of economics than many of the modern text-books.

GANDHI'S REVOLUTIONARY SIGNIFICANCE

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born at a time when the West like a Colossus bestrode the entire world. Not only were western powers politically dominant, their supremacy in the economic, cultural and intellectual fields was equally unquestioned. India and indeed the whole of Asia and Africa suffered from the loss of political independence economic buoyancy and spiritual energy. In India, the last attempt of the Mogul Emperor and his adherent to revive past glory was defeated after the revolt of 1857. Turkey was looked upon as the sick man of Europe and her empire was in the process of rapid disintegration. New burdens had been imposed upon China after her defeat in the Opium War. Japan had received a rude awakening from the incursions of the emerging United States. Russia was pushing her frontiers into the heartlands of Asia and pressing East and South in search of an opening into the warm seas. Imperialism of the Western world was active on all sides and for the first time in recorded history, many

Asians and Africans had begun to feel as if there was something preordained in the supremacy of the West.

Before Gandhi died, this mood of despondency had vanished. In its place was a new expectancy and hope, eager, confident and at times impatient. All countries of Asia and Africa stirred with a new life and claimed their rightful place in the mansions of Man. Not a little of the credit for this transformation belong to Gandhi. He was chiefly instrumental in restoring the self-respect of the Indian people and making the ordinary man feel a new sense of dignity. The awakening of India evoked a new thrill from far flung regions of Asia and Africa. Rarely has a member of a subject nation achieved such position and prestige in his contemporary world. Within ten years of his death imperialism was everywhere on the retreat.

Gandhi's revolutionary significance for the world lies in his success in releasing the energies contained in the endurance and

patience of the Indian people. The Indian masses had submitted to wrongs and suffered hardships against which a more active people would have revolted long ago. Their passivity and inertia had been regarded as a source of weakness by friends and foes alike. Even Indian leaders held that the character of the Indian masses ruled out the possibility of an open and active revolution. Gandhi was not blind to the fatalism and passivity of the Indian people but found for them a new political function by turning them into reserves of hidden power. Instead of an aggressive and militant struggle he built up a movement of non-co-operation in which the passivity and endurance of the Indian masses were turned into sources of strength and energy. As the Indian masses moved forward to political action, the static forces inherent in the Indian character became dynamic. The people regained their self respect and this was in itself a restoration of the values of spirituality.

Gandhi was one of the leaders of the new challenge to Western domination but did not deny the values the West had brought to the human heritage. The scientific revolution in Europe had opened to man a new world of immense possibilities. On the material plane it had led to an unprecedented development in technology which promised freedom from hunger and disease. On the political plane, its finest expression seemed to be liberal democracy in the Nation State. On the intellectual plane, it gave rise to rationalism and held out the hope that all human ills would be resolved through the spread of education. Europe was full of the spirit of expansion buoyancy and faith. Wherever Europe led, the rest of the world followed.

MACHINE

Gandhi recognized the contribution of science to the solution of human ills but protested against the materialism which was following in its wake. He felt that Europe had fought for political freedom but connived at economic slavery of the worst type. The machine in its simpler forms might be essential to human well being but the way Europe had used machinery had reduced men to near slaves. Gandhi saw that the traditional modes of western thought had led to a dead and sought a way out of the prevailing political and social impasse through his experiments with truth.

The abuse of the machine had led to the concentration of wealth and the growth of a soulless industrial civilization. Gandhi sought an escape from both these evils by his emphasis on the autonomous and self contained village as the unit of society. In such small units, the human relationships between individuals cannot be ignored. Impersonal relationships replace human contacts when the social unit grows so large that individuals can no longer know each other as persons. The stress on human relationship would on the one hand ensure against the danger of licence or anarchy and on the other provide conditions for the growth of individual freedom. The small village community would thus avoid the risk of dictatorship of the State and anarchy of Statelessness.

Gandhi was keenly aware of the importance of the economic independence of the individual. Without economic independence, political independence becomes a mockery and democracy a mere farce. Undue concentration of wealth undermines

the economic independence of man and yet follows almost inevitably from large-scale production under private proprietary rights. Gandhi's analysis so far is almost the same as that of the socialists. His solution is however very different. The social remedy is based on the elimination of private property while retaining large-scale industrial units. Gandhi sought the solution in the dispersal of industry which would automatically limit the accumulation of wealth in the hands of individuals.

SOCIALISM

The difference in the socialist and the Gandhian solution is not difficult to understand. It is derived from the difference in their attitude to the individual. For the socialist, the individual is secondary and socialists are prepared to impose equality-political economic and social by violence, if necessary. Gandhi on the other hand held the individual to be of supreme importance. Any imposition on his freedom was therefore to be avoided as far as possible. Equality which is the basis of economic independence must therefore be achieved through peaceful and non-violent methods. Socialists hold that political liberty may be and has often been achieved through bloody revolution. In Gandhi's opinion only the form but not the substance of freedom can be achieved in this way. The results of a violent revolution are always liable to be lost by a more violent counter revolution. Besides, those who have taken to the sword have more often than not perished by the sword. It was because of his awareness of this danger that Gandhi urged that the economic and political freedom of man must be attained without resort to violence. All violence is, according

to him, born of hate and hence the only way of resolving human conflicts is through a conquest of hatred.

Gandhi's attitude to violence makes his message of special significance to the modern age. The fact that he developed his philosophy, not by denying current trends of thought, but by drawing upon various elements in them and forming a new combination compels both attention and respect. He was an inheritor to the liberal tradition and regarded personal liberty as one of the greatest values of life. With the philosophical anarchists he believed that the State should interfere as little as possible with the individual. He also believed in the tradition of collectivisation inherent in socialist thought.

He imbibed all these teachings but gave a new turn to everything he learnt. He believed in personal liberty but felt that rights accrue only from the performance of duties. He was in favour of decentralization accrue only from the performance of the State. He pleaded that the good things of life must be shared but he was not prepared to advocate the use of violence for achieving this end.

Religious teachers have from the earliest times preached that man cannot live by hate. Practice of non-violence has, however, in the past been mainly the concern of the individual. Gandhi for the first time showed the efficacy of non-violent action by groups. He was a successful politician and cannot be dismissed as a visionary. His advocacy of non-violence as an instrument of political action has therefore aroused interest throughout the world and made the most diverse groups attempt to use it for solving their problems.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Technology has unified the world today by overcoming the barriers created by time and space. In ancient times an idea could travel only as fast as man could move. Till the middle of the last century, this could not be more than two hundred miles a day. Today a man can go round the world in less than two hours. An idea can be flashed simultaneously throughout the world. Even twenty years ago all these were beyond the scope of man's wildest imagination. Mountains and oceans no longer divide man. He travels over both and launches into outer space. Technological unification of the world demands economic, political and cultural unity. Such unity can however, be achieved only by safeguarding the diversity and autonomy of the constituent units.

Modern technology has created conditions where war can and must be discarded. In ancient times nations fought one another for pastures and living room. Later they fought one another for raw materials and markets. They lived under a constant fear that without political control over territories, they would face starvation and death. The development of science and technology has for the first time eliminated that fear. Today everybody can be assured of the necessities of life. This is feasible provided the energies of man are directed to productive ends and the wealth so produced distributed equitably among all members of mankind.

Conflict or war for assuring survival is therefore no longer necessary. On the contrary war today threatens the very existence of man. Weapons of destruction

have been fashioned which can destroy not only the warring parties but the entire world. The U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. have enough atomic weapons to destroy themselves and everybody else. Today, any large-scale war may become global and lead to the annihilation of man. Science and technology have created conditions where mankind must feel and act as one or perish.

Not only has war among nations become an anachronism in the modern world but also class conflicts within the same nation. Major powers have withdrawn from the brink time and again because of their realization that a full-scale global war will destroy mankind. There is today a balance of terror which maintains an uneasy peace. This is some gain but there is still lack of realization that violence within the community may pose an equal threat. One reason is that no internal conflict today remains wholly internal. There are so many affiliations within and among nations that an internal conflict in one place may and does attract interference from outside. The Spanish civil war began as a conflict between two Spanish groups but soon developed into a rehearsal for the second world war because of intervention by major powers. Vietnam is a cruel reminder that great nations cannot refrain from interfering in the affairs of less powerful states. In western Asia, the problems can be resolved if the Great Powers do not intervene. There can thus be no assurance for the future unless violence, internal and international is eliminated. Human conflicts began when Cain repudiated his responsibility for his brother. Today the logic of events

s compelled an increasing number of men and women throughout the world to realize that everyone must accept responsibility for everyone else.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTION

Gandhi's major contribution is an attempt to put into practice non-violent programmes for fighting evil. Even politicians who are averse to the use of force do not generally rule it out as an instrument of policy. Gandhi declared that the method of persuasion, whether in internal or external affairs, is the only human and civilized way open to man. He wanted to rule out resort to physical force and substitute in its place the use of moral pressure. The essence of his method is non-violent resistance to evil. He believed that this must begin with action by the individual to influence other individuals. Such a programme would ease tensions both within an individual and among individuals. International tensions are very often the reflection of international tensions just as tensions within society are often due to tensions within the individual. Every individual who resolves his internal tensions comes in integrated personality. He then becomes a dynamo of power and radiates energy. Gandhi's answer to the problem of violence, internal and international was to train a body of men and women who would have no internal tensions and would help to resolve tensions within society. Once tensions within society are reduced, international tensions will automatically diminish.

Searching for causes, Gandhi concluded that justice and inequality among individuals and nations are the basic causes of tensions and hatred. The State seeks to

reduce causes of internal tension by assuring equality of all in the eye of law. Progressive taxation to reduce inequalities in wealth is intended to serve the same purpose. The growing contracts among nations demand the application of similar methods to ensure justice and reduce glaring inequalities. It is a paradox of the modern age that the more the world is coming together through technological advances, the more barriers are being set up by Nation States to prevent the free intercourse of men.

The world is irresistibly impelled towards unity today but two conditions must be satisfied before a world order can emerge. The first is the guarantee of full cultural autonomy and freedom to even the smallest constituent unit of mankind. One of the most fascinating developments in the last fifty years has been the emergence of giant powers accompanied by an insistent demand for greater autonomy by smaller and smaller constituent units. The second condition is the creation of a body of enlightened opinion throughout the world. Civil authority gained in power as its impartiality was increasingly recognized. The world authority will also acquire greater acceptance by assuring justice and equitable consideration for all.

Gandhi was a revolutionary who sought to transform human nature itself. He was also a realist and knew that people would judge his recipes by their result. He therefore began with the individual and sought to change him first. He believed that the smallest beginning may lead to the most far reaching consequences. Gandhi's technique is therefore suited for operation by small groups and through programmes which are initially modest. He rejected

the theory that ends justify the means and believed that the means are just as important as the end. When the individual acts according to this principle he achieves not only personal excellence but also changes the course of history by adoption of pure methods.

The supreme example of Gandhi's faith in non-violence and the importance of the individual is found in his own thought and action in the last days of his life. The years 1937—47 were years of stress and strain in India. As political independence drew nearer, the clashes of interest among different sections of the people reached a new intensity. India became free but at the cost of her unity. The transition to freedom was marked by violence and murder on a large scale. Gandhi stood firm against the rising tide of communal bitterness and passion. After helping to assuage tempers at first in Noakhali and then in Bihar and Calcutta, he came to Delhi where communal riots had broken out in the aftermath of the partition of India.

With characteristic courage, Gandhi faced the fury of the mob and preached the message reconciliation and friendship. His

prayer meetings became a source of strength and solace to countless men and women in the capital and outside. Passions had become so inflamed that some misguided men tried to prevent these meetings but in spite of opposition, threats and attacks he continued fearlessly. There had been a murderous attack on him in Calcutta in September 1947. There were further attacks in Delhi and continuing threats. Nothing however could daunt him. With exemplary courage and patience, he pursued his chosen path of understanding, compassion and brotherhood. There was a stamp of greatness on everything he did from the time he opposed tyranny in South Africa but perhaps even Gandhi had never reached the heights he achieved in his last six months. A new sweetness and strength welled out of all his words and action. Everyone who came in contact with him came away a purer and better man. The forces of evils were also gathering strength and on January 30, 1948 Gandhi paid the supreme price for his love of his fellow men. An assassin's bullet struck him down and he died a physical death but spiritually he was renewed and joined the band of immortals whose names shine like stars in the firmament of human history.

(From MAHATMA GANDHI 100 YEARS).

GANDHIJI IN CHAMPARAN

Mahatma Gandhi scored a glorious victory against the well-entrenched indigo planters of Champaran in 1917. The great significance of his success against the British planters lies in the fact that it helped him to forge a weapon with which India broke the shackles of slavery.

"Not a chest of indigo reached England without being stained with human blood", a British Magistrate was pained to remark. Giving evidence before an inquiry committee, he testified to having seen several ryots speared through the body and ryots who had been shot down by the planters in the Champaran district of North Bihar. Lord Macaulay himself was constrained to write in 1840, "That great evil exists, the great injustice is frequently committed, that many ryots have been brought partly by the operation of the law, partly by acts committed by defiance of the law, into a state not far removed from that of partial slavery is, I fear, too certain".

The indigo industry was first introduced in Bihar in 1782-85 by an Englishman who established three factories. The cultivation of indigo by European methods was introduced in Champaran 30 years later. Subsequently other factories sprang up at Tarkaulia, Pipra, Motihari and Rajpore. By the end of the 19th century about a lakh acres of the best land in Champaran was brought under indigo cultivation bringing the peasants of Champaran at the mercy of European planters.

The European planters carried on the indigo cultivation under two systems—"zerait" and "assamiwar". In the "zerait" system cultivation was under their direct management. The planters engaged tenants and labourers for this who were always ill-paid and ill-treated.

According to the "assamiwar" system, the factory chiefs had the indigo lands cultivated by tenants. The most prevalent method in this system was known as "tinkathia".

The tenant was compelled to grow indigo on three kathas per bighas of his holding for a long period. Although he was entitled to get a price for it the payment was very meagre. The entire system was calculated to promote the vested interests of the planters at the cost of the tenants.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS

As the British officers were hand in glove with the planters, the tenants had no remedy against their economic exploitation and the indignities heaped on them by the arrogant planters. A tenant for example could not walk with an umbrella unfolded within a mile of the house of the European planters. They were compelled to pay 'abwabs' or illegal exactions by the planters and their subordinates. The tenants were made to pay one rupee each, whenever the factory owner purchased a car or repaired his bungalow or a buffalo or a horse of the factory became old. The partial slaves, as Lord Macaulay said, were to pay one rupee even for observing their holy festival. Again when a man inherited land after the death of his father, the poor bereaved had to pay five rupees.

PEASANTS DEFY PLANTERS

Reduced almost to this state of slavery, the tenants naturally resented the presence of planters who forced them to cultivate indigo in place of foodgrains. The 1857 revolt against the British offered an opportunity to the people of Champaran to rise against the planters. Major E. S. Holmes, who was stationed at Sugauli, took the extraordinary step of declaring martial law on his own authority by-passing the civil administration. He resorted to highly

repressive measures to suppress the movement. Indian soldiers killed him and his wife along with some other Europeans.

With the restoration of order, the planters came into their own once again and started punishing the tenants by forcing them to pay enhanced taxes. The peasants rose in revolt against the tyranny of the planters again in 1907-1908. A secret organisation was set up to defy the planters.

There was mass refusal to grow indigo by tenants under the leadership of Sheikh Gulab and Sitab Ray. About 200 men of Bettiah were forced to work as special constables. The leaders of the movement were prosecuted. The Government established a reign of terror in the district. About 350 persons were jailed. The planters again raised the rent payable by tenants for exemption from the obligation to grow indigo from Rs. 46 to Rs. 75.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE SCENE

This was the condition of the oppressed peasants of Champaran when Mahatma Gandhi entered the scene. A sturdy ryot and indigo cultivator of Champaran Raj Kumar Shukla acquainted Gandhiji with the details of indigo cultivation in Champaran district. Mahatma Gandhi promised to visit Champaran to champion the cause of the oppressed peasants. With the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran in April 1917 the district became the venue of his first non-violent struggle in India.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Motihari on April 15. On the following day he started for the village Jasaulipatti to study the condition of tenants there. Out of fear of planters, nobody was prepared to offer

any transport. He left on foot but as soon as he reached the outskirts of the town, he found an elephant waiting for him. It was Mahatma Gandhi's first elephant ride. By noon he reached Chandrahia village where he was summoned by the District Magistrate to see him at Mouhari. When the Mahatma reached Mouhari, he was served with externment order. Gandhi denied the order. In a statement made in the court on April 18, he declared that he would follow the voice of his conscience, irrespective of the consequences.

The British relented and Gandhi was allowed to continue his work. The case against him was withdrawn. This event marked Mahatma's first victory in Champaran.

By the time Mahatma Gandhi started his work in Champaran, he had collected around him several noted leaders of Bihar, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Braj Kishore Prasad, Annugrah Narain Sinha, Dharnidhar, Ramnaumi Prasad and Mazharul Haq.

The Mahatma also had a number of associates from outside Bihar like C. F. Andrews, H. S. Pollock, Mahadev Desai and Acharya Kripalini. The camps set up by Mahatma Gandhi at Bettiah and Motihari were besieged by hundreds of villagers who came to narrate their tales of sufferings.

As the movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi gained momentum, the British were forced to take some steps to ameliorate the condition of peasants. The

Bihar Government decided to appoint an official committee of inquiry with Gandhiji as a member and Sir Frank Sly as Chairman. Gandhiji accepted it on the condition that in case an unsatisfactory report be submitted he had the right to advise the ryots about their future course of action.

A unanimous report substantiating the charges against the planters was submitted by the Committee. On the basis of its recommendations, the Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in 1910. It abolished the "tinkatma" system and prohibited abwabs (illegal exactions). The way was thus paved for the liquidation of indigo plantations in Bihar. It was indeed a signal victory for the Mahatma and his method of moral compulsion.

Gandhiji's first struggle in the country experimented on the soil of Champaran was a lesson to India. Champaran came to be regarded as the Mahatma's first laboratory and the spring-board for India's independence three decades later. The technique followed by Gandhiji in Champaran attained the name of Satyagraha.

Following the Champaran victory, a number of schools were started and placed in charge of social workers like Avanti-kabai Gokhale, Devdas Gandhi, Narhari Parikh, Manibahen, Madhav, Haribhai Desai and Durgabahen. Along with fight against illiteracy, Mahatma Gandhi inspired the villagers to lead to a clean life and do work for themselves, particularly for repair of roads, drainage and keeping the villages clean.

(See Page 14)

Progress of Adivasis in Orissa

Orissa has the largest concentration of scheduled tribes next to Nagaland. The tribal population of the State, according to 1951 Census, was 29,67,334. It increased to 42,23,757 in 1961—24.07 per cent of the total population. According to 1971 Census, it was 50,71,937—23.11 per cent of the total population.

Twenty-five years have passed since Independence. During these years, much has been done towards improvement of the economic condition of the tribal people, Adivasis of Orissa. It was a hard task to execute development plans in their areas. They were suspicious of the intentions of people from outside. Every Adivasi hamlet was a fort; every Adivasi a soldier-in-arms. Special schemes were prepared for integrated development of their lives. Adivasi culture was distinct. The symbol of that was the **Kondha** poet, **Bhima Bhoi**, who preached against idolatry, casteism, superstition etc. After Independence, Adivasis were approached with confidence. They could not stay out of the national mainstream. Development of their natural genius on their own lines was the objective of all Plans and Programmes.

ADVENT OF NEW ERA

During the first Plan, the State Tribal Advisory Council was formed for development of Adivasis. As a first step, podu or shifting cultivation was discouraged. They were provided with land, bullock, seed and agricultural implements. Poultry units were also started in the Adivasi areas. Considerable importance was given to communications. Distribution of common drugs was undertaken in the remote and inaccessible places. Eye-relief camps were opened for the first time in 1952-53. Provision was made for drinking water supply in the Adivasi areas. During the First Plan, 1,580 wells were dug and during the Second and Third Plans 3,969 wells were dug. Up to 1969-70, another 81 wells were dug.

Adivasi families were settled in colonies. Each

family was provided with two hectares of cultivable land, bullocks, agricultural implements and subsidies. Financial assistance was given for construction of houses in the colonies besides provision of agricultural implements, fair, price shops, schools, etc.

During the last twenty years, an amount of Rs. 2,208.53 lakh was spent towards development of Adivasis in this State in the fields of education, health, housing etc. Of this an amount of Rs. 1,400.08 lakh was spent in the Central sector schemes. Vigorous steps were taken for eradication of the dreadful disease of Yaws among them. Incidence of Yaws was declining.

LITERACY

Steps were taken to spread literacy among Adivasis during the pre-Plan years. During the Second Plan, 76 Ashram schools were opened for boys and girls. The number of Ashram schools and students increased to 106 and 5,363 respectively during 1970-71.

During the First and Second Plans, a sum of Rs. 80.24 lakh was spent in awarding pre-matric stipends and grants to 90,415 students. The Third Plan provision was Rs. 41.85 lakh and the number of beneficiaries was 25,000. Hostels were constructed for Adivasi boys and girls. Schemes were undertaken to bring more Adivasi students of primary standard to the Sevashrams. Chatsalis were opened.

At the end of March 1971, there were 1,208 Sevashrams with 35,904 students. Schemes for pre-matric stipends, scholarships, free-student ships, book grants, exemption from examination fees, mid-day meals, uniforms and hostel facilities were strengthened.

Fifty-four high schools with 3,350 students were functioning under the Tribal and Rural

Welfare Department by 1969-70. In the field of higher education, post-matric scholarships were awarded. Literacy among Adivasis increased from 7.36 per cent in 1961 to 9.46 per cent in 1971.

AN IMPORTANT STEP

The most important programme for their economic betterment is the Tribal Development Blocks established during the Second Plan for intensive development of areas with a large concentration of Adivasis. In these Blocks, programmes for increasing agricultural production and livestock produce had the first priority. Programmes for diversifying and modernising the occupational pattern of landless labourers came next. The programmes helped to build the infrastructure of development.

At the end of 1970-71, seventy-five T. D. Blocks were working besides four special multi-purpose blocks.

The first essential step for raising the economic condition of this class was protection from exploitation. Legislative and executive measures were implemented towards this end. Interests of Adivasis were safeguarded in the matters of eviction and land alienation, scaling down of debts, regulating money lending and controlling the rates of interest.

Programmes for raising productivity were undertaken to raise their earnings. They obtained adequate returns for their produce and labour. Steps were taken for provision of credit, organisation of co-operative societies for production, consumption, marketing and supply, replacement of contractors in forests by forest

labour cooperatives and setting up units for processing and marketing of agricultural and forest produces.

PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

To provide more remunerative occupation in their own areas, schemes have been formulated by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for forming cooperative societies to take up manufacture of Khalli plates, mats, ropes, etc. Training in spinning of Khadi is also planned.

A special integrated scheme for prevention of podu cultivation is under consideration. Besides, two Centrally sponsored Schemes, one in Gunupur-Rayagada area of Koraput district and the other in the Parlakhemundi Subdivision of Ganjam district for the economic development of the Adivasis in these areas were sanctioned. A Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation will be set up for handling forest products. Steps are being taken to intensify the special nutrition programme in the tribal areas.

One more important programme is to provide financial assistance to them for establishing their claim on land in civil and revenue courts if the opposite party is not of the same class or the Government itself. Homestead land up to four decimals will be settled free of salami for them. Distribution of land to the landless Adivasis is a firm commitment.

Gone are the days when the Adivasis were not milking their cows as they believed that the right to drink the liquid belonged to the calves and not to the owners of the cows. Their participation in the nation building activities is increasing. While a large section had undergone a radical change in their mode of living, a few lived in their own world—a state of almost sub-human existence. Major projects like Dandakaranya, Aero-engine (MIG), DBK rail, Rourkela Steel etc. had a great impact on the lives of Adivasis.

(From Page 11)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad observed that he alongwith others began to do everything themselves for the first time in Champaran under the influence of the Mahatma.

And this is what Gandhiji himself felt about his great experiment, as conveyed

in a letter to Janakdhari Prasad in 1925. "I treasure the memory of the faithful co-workers of Champaran. I shall never have and never had a more faithful band to work with. If I had such a band throughout India, Swaraj will not be long in coming".

TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE IN ORISSA

Orissa occupies a unique position in India for its highest percentage of tribal population next to the State of Nagaland. Out of the total population of 1,75,48,846 the tribal population is 42,23,757 (1961 Census) which constitute 24.06 per cent of the total population of the State and 14.15 per cent of the total tribal population of the Country. There are as many as 62 varieties of tribal communities of different ethnic stock among whom some are very backward. More than one-third of the total areas of the State are declared as Scheduled Areas under the Constitution.

The Scheduled Caste population being 27,63,858 (1961 Census) accounts for 15.74 per cent of the total State population and 4.28 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the Country. There are 93 varieties of Scheduled Castes communities scattered all over the State.

The Constitution of India has granted a charter of fundamental rights allowing equal opportunities to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or religion. In view of the extreme socio-economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provisions have been made in the Constitution for their all-round development so as to bring them at par with the rest of the Society.

In order to secure adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, both the Central and the State Governments have been authorised to make provisions of reservation by virtue of Article 16(4) read with Article 335 of the Constitution of India.

Untouchability has been declared anti-social under Article 17 of the Constitution. In order to eradicate untouchability and to abolish its practice in any form, the untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is in force in the State. In Orissa the State Government have constituted a Sub-Committee on Untouchability to study the problem and to advise Government for its eradication.

Under Article 46 which contains the directive principles of State Policies, the State Government are taking steps for promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State.

In order to raise the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas of the State, the Central Government are sanctioning grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution of India.

The Administrative Department in Orissa "The T. & R. W. Department" has been kept in charge of a Minister of Cabinet Rank under Article 164 of the Constitution of India.

With the dawn of independence, it became the anxious concern of the Government to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the weaker sections of the community. Unless their conditions are improved, the State cannot prosper since a backward group in the population holds the advanced group in the way of progress. Special efforts were made for their welfare immediately and a Department sprung up. The Department known as the T. & R. W. Department from its creation has been sowing seeds for their progress in the shape of execution of welfare schemes and programmes and safeguarding their interests. The results that have yielded out of the seeds are many and varied. Residential Schools, Hostels, Technical Training Institutes, Groin Golas, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc., exclusively for them have sprung up mostly in the heart of tribal areas bringing steady growth in their conditions in the train. The progress in the sphere of education may be cited as an instance. The

percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes which stood at 1.5 and 3.3 before independence went up to 7.3 and 11.6 respectively as per 1961 Census. The 1971 census is likely to record a further improvement. This is even otherwise significant as education is the sheet-anchor for all-round development. The efforts that are being made in the shape of large scale execution of plans and programmes for their prosperity and progress since independence can be classified into three major heads, i.e., Education, Economic Up-lift and Health. Housing and other Schemes. The total expenditure incurred during the first three plan periods is given below:—

Period	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. First Plan	227.57
2. Second Plan	646.91
3. Third Plan	745.37

The above table indicates that there has been an increasing trend of investment in plan projects for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

EDUCATION

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are poor and the environment in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes family is not congenial for proper education. Hence Government have arranged education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children in residential Institutions under the Backward Classes Sector. During the year 1971-72, 4 Ashram Schools including one for Girls, two residential Sevashrams were opened and 142 Sevashrams were upgraded. Till August, 1972 of the financial year 1972-73, six Ashram Schools including

one for Girls, two residential Sevashrams were opened and eight Ashram Schools including two for Girls were up-graded to High School level. Thus so far 55 Ashram Schools including 18 for Girls, 54 High Schools, 23 residential Sevashrams and 1,185 Sevashrams have been opened in the State and functioning. In these institutions, students are provided with free boarding, lodging, books, reading and writing materials, garments and medical facilities. The rates of scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Lower in-come Group students reading in High School levels both for boarders and day-scholars have been increased from the academic session 1971-72.

Since sufficient number of residential institutions cannot be opened on account of paucity of State financial resources, the next best alternative, i.e., hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are established for them. Till the end of the year 1971-72, 796 hostels were sanctioned by the Department. During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 4.15 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of 12 hostels including some private hostels and completion of 4 hostels. All Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe students reading in the Primary, Secondary and Post-matric stages are being paid scholarships. During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 72 lakhs was awarded to 4½ lakhs of students.

The scheme for providing pre-examination training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates intending to appear at the various competitive examinations continued to function under the administrative control of the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. They are provided with hostel facilities and stipend at Rs. 80 per month. During the year 1971-72, fifteen

such students were imparted training. The Department is running with the help of Industries Department two Training-cum-Production Centres at Junagarh and Bari-pada and one Technical Training Institute at Takatpur. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in the various technical and industrial institutes are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. During the year 1970-71, 853 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were awarded scholarships for the purpose.

A Tribal Research Bureau set-up under the Department continued to undertake research on the customs, manners, needs and problems of different communities. In the Tribal Orientation Training Institute opened under the Department during the year 1966-67 various Government employees serving in the Tribal Areas are given Orientation Training. So far 329 Government employees have received training under the Institute.

ECONOMIC UP-LIFT

The C. D. Blocks which have high concentration of tribals have been converted into Tribal Development Blocks. So far 75 T. D. Blocks have been opened in the State where there is preponderance of S. T. population. These blocks are looked after by the C. D. Department.

Government in the T. & R. W. Department are implementing a group of schemes known as "Purchase, Sale and Fair-Price Shop Schemes" in the most Backward Tribal Areas of the State. These schemes came into existence in the later part of the year 1964-65.

As regards the aims and objectives of these schemes, it may be mentioned that the schemes are operated in areas inhabited

by the most backward tribals who are agriculturists, horticulturists or where there is potentiality of forest produce being collected by them on the whole, the schemes aim at effecting economic development to the tribals and inculcating economic consciousness in them.

The P. S. F. S. Schemes have in general, three main aspects. They are :—

- (1) Advancing interest free loan—Advances with or without sureties for all genuine purposes except for buying liquor.
- (2) Purchasing all the marketable surplus offered for sale by the tribals on payment of reasonable price.
- (3) Supplying the tribals with their daily necessities from the Fair Price Shops opened under the scheme on payment of reasonable price.

With the experience of last eight years it may fairly be said that the schemes have gone a long way in paying the tribals their just dues for their commodities. The middle-men as also the unscrupulous money-lenders operating in the areas in the pre-scheme days have withered.

Now there are 13 (thirteen) P. S. F. S. Schemes working in eight districts, namely, Koraput, Phulbani, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Puri. In the Koraput district there are 6 schemes. The other districts have one each. The total turnover of the P. S. F. S. Schemes till 1971-72 is Rs. 53.31.192.30 against a total investment of Rs. 42.79.230.24.

There is a growing demand from the Panchayat Samitis to introduce P. S. F. S. Schemes but the existing provision in the T. & R. W. budget is inadequate to embark upon this new venture. On account of the present limited resources, private merchants infiltrate to the scheme areas. To enable the P. S. F. S. Schemes to draw more financial assistance, it has been decided that the existing P. S. F. S. Schemes would be merged with the Tribal Development Co-operative Society Limited, so that adequate institutional finance can be available from Nationalised Banks and from the Government of India.

In addition to the Schemes, under the State and Central Sectors, the Government of India allotted two Special Tribal Development Projects with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores each outside the plan provision and the same are being executed mainly in the Parlakhemundi area of Ganjam district and Gunupur and Rayagada area of Koraput district. These are multipurpose projects which mainly aim at socio-economic development of the area by improvement of agriculture, mining, irrigation, Co-operative, communication and the like.

The annual break-up of expenditure to be incurred in respect of each of these projects within a period of three years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1971-72	23,59,300
1972-73	59,17,400
1973-74	67,23,400
Total	1,50,00,000

In addition to the provision as indicated above, the Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for each of these two projects specially for improvement of communication.

Government have put top-most priority in the matter of allotment of waste land in favour of landless Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Order of priority in connection with allotment of waste land (i) Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Scheduled Castes, (iii) others. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are also exempted from payment of salami if they are landless and poor. During the year 1968-69 738 Scheduled Tribe and 2,916 Scheduled Caste persons were leased out 8,727.45 and 937.00 acres of land respectively by the Revenue Department. In order to intensify improved agricultural practices among the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Debarred Tribes, subsidies are granted for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. During the year a sum of Rs. 20 thousand was sanctioned for the purpose. On account of paucity of funds the Government in the T. & R. W. Department are sanctioning funds only for providing Minor Irrigation facilities in the various colonies established by this Department for rehabilitation of tribals in the Dandakaranya Area. A sum of Rs. 8,165 was sanctioned for legal aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons during the year 1971-72 to fight out cases regarding their right of title and possession over land with the non-scheduled caste and non-scheduled tribe people.

Government have made adequate provision for representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in various posts

and services under the State Government and have asked the Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings to do so. It has been decided to take action against the Government employees who do not obey Government orders regarding reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. A Brochure on rules of reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was brought out and distributed among the employing officers. A Bill on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services which was introduced in the State Legislature has been withdrawn with a view to making it more comprehensive.

A comprehensive scheme of resettlement of tribals is being continued in the Dandakaranya Area over the reclaimed lands made over by the Dandakaranya Development Authorities to the State Government. By the end of 1971-72, the Dandakaranya Development Authorities released about 17,400 acres of reclaimed lands. About 1,100 tribal families has already been resettled in 70 colonies in Umerkote Zone and 1,244 families were being resettled in 30 colonies in Malkangiri Zone.

Funds are sanctioned each year for communication facilities in the tribal hilly and inaccessible areas. On account of paucity of funds, this however is limited to construction of approach road to T. & R. W. Institutions only. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

11 Allopathic Dispensaries, 19 Six bedded Hospitals, 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries,

MISCELLANEOUS

14 Mobile Health Units and a number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres so far opened by this Department in the interior area of the State continued to function well in rendering medical facilities to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. More such institutions could not be opened on account of paucity of State financial resources. Steps are being taken to open one Homoeopathic Dispensary in the Koya area of the Koraput district. The management of these institutions, however, is the responsibility of the Health Department with the funds of T. & R. W. Department.

A Tribal Development Co-operative Society has been formed, of late, by merging the various Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shop schemes with the State Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Society. The main functions of the Society are (i) to supervise, assist, provide technical guidance and to develop the business of the Primary Forest Marketing Society, Forest Labour Co-operative Societies and Credit Co-operative Societies functioning in the Scheduled areas of the State, (ii) to arrange for the sale of forest and agricultural produce of the member societies to their best advantage whose main object is to raise economic standards of Adibasis and landless forest labourers (iii) to arrange for processing of forest and agricultural produce, to give better price to the Adibasis and to take up marketing of forest and agricultural produce inside and outside the State, (iv) to take-up procurement of forest and agricultural produce and their pooling, grading, standardisation and processing where necessary, (v) to act as an agent of Government and other recognised institutions in the sphere of procurement of forest produce and coupes from the Government to facilitate business of the Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society etc.

The Tribes Advisory Council, Harijan Welfare Advisory Board and other Committees have been set up at the State level to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

ORISSA DEPT.

In order to provide housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provision for grant of subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1,200 for construction of two-roomed hutments with fire-proof roofing, has been made by the State Government. Besides funds are sanctioned in favour of them for purchase of house sites. Special attention is being given to provide safe drinking water-supply to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe villages. During the year 1971-72, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 160 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes were sanctioned for the purpose. Funds were also sanctioned in favour of Municipalities and N. A. Cs. for improvement of working conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers by mechanised disposal of night-soil and supply of wheel barrows, gum boots, rubber gloves, etc. Assistance to various non-official organisations for doing socio-economic welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being continued.

SOME ASPECTS OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

Blackstone had written in his 'Commentaries' that 'the liberty of the Press.....consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure in criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiment he pleases before the public: to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press: but, if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity'.

The First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution that Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or of the press was framed in the background of Blackstones' classic Statement. The Amendment contains no exception : exceptions were laid down by Jundicial decisions. In India, the position is different. The right to freedom of speech and expression, and the limitations on that right, are contained in Article 19(1) read with Sub-article (2). Laws, which fall under Sub-article (2) are expressly permitted by our Constitution. The problem in India is to determine whether an impugned law falls within Articles 19, Sub-article (2). The test of reasonable restriction contained in Article 19, Sub-article (2) is essentially a question of construction, which is for the courts to decide. Our Supreme Court have, however jealously guarded the freedom of the Press in interpretation of the phrase 'reasonable restriction'.

C. HOTA, I. A.S.

In 1947, when the country attained independence, there were only 283 daily newspapers. The total circulation was 2.5 million copies. In 1971, reported figures indicate that there are 636 newspapers with a circulation of 7 million copies. Therefore, the rate of growth both in the number of newspapers and their circulation since Independence has been 225 per cent and 280 per cent respectively. In terms both of the circulation and the number of newspapers, India has the second largest Press in Asia.

India being the second largest Press in Asia, is however, only one side of the story. The ratio of newspapers to population in India is extremely discouraging. Only 13 copies of dailies circulate among one thousand people in India. Developing countries as Ceylon, Malaysia, Thailand and the United Arab Republic have better ratio circulation of newspapers. India is far behind the norm fixed by the UNESCO of one hundred copies of newspapers per thousand of population.

If the Press does not introduce specialized features in their newspapers to attract the numerous readers in the country side, it may lose the race to the audio-visual media. The number of radio sets in the country has already exceeded the 10 million mark. If T. V. comes to India in a big way, in another decade, the newspapers may face serious competition from another powerful mass media. The competition would be more severe in the sphere of advertisement: manufacturers would prefer the T. V. to the newspapers for advertisements and even the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Central Government, which gives most of the advertisements to newspapers, might go to the T. V. rather than to the newspapers. In most of the advanced countries of the West as the U. S. A. and U. K., powerful newspapers are finding it difficult to compete with the T. V. in advertisements: Indian newspapers might also find themselves in a similar predicament.

Freedom of the Press is extremely important in a democracy. In order to preserve the liberty of the Press, the Press Council Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1965. In 1966, the first

Press Council was set up with Justice Mudholkar of the Supreme Court as the Chairman.

The Press Council has been established, *inter alia*, to :

- (i) help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence ;
- (ii) to build up a code of conduct for newspapers and news agencies and journalists in accordance with high professional standards;
- (iii) to keep under review cases of assistance received by any newspaper or news agency in India from any foreign service ;
- (iv) to provide facilities for proper education and training of persons in the profession of Journalism.

At the instance of Central Government, the Press Council have submitted a scheme to establish a Newspaper Finance Corporation, which could help small and medium newspapers who are in financial difficulties. The Central Government are contemplating introduction of legislation to implement the recommendations of the Council. Secondly, the Council have suggested suitable amendments to the Telegraph Act, which had originally provided for censorship of Press news. Thirdly, the Council have made far-reaching recommendations in relation to the Parliamentary privileges and the Law of Contempt. The Council have said in their annual report that the undefined state of the law of privilege has placed the Press in an uneviable position in the matter of

comments on proceedings of the Parliament. The annual report has suggested legislative measures to facilitate honest and fair comments as well as faithful and accurate reporting of the proceedings of legislatures.

As early as 1955, the Indian Parliament has passed the Working Journalists (Condi-

tions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. By this Act, provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have been extended to the Working Journalists. The Act makes comprehensive provision about hours of work, leave, procedure of retrenchment and retrenchment benefits, payment of gratuity, fixation of wage rates etc., of the working journalists.

39 MILLION HECTARES UNDER IRRIGATION

* Thirty-nine million hectares of cultivated areas are now under irrigation of which 19 million hectares are under major and medium irrigation and 20 million hectares under minor projects, thus providing irrigation facilities to about 25 per cent of the cropped area. More than 85 per cent of the irrigation potential created is being utilised.

The construction of a National Water Grid, to transfer water from water-surplus areas to water-scarce areas, is expected to help intensify irrigation in the existing cropped areas. Some of the areas which are now drought-prone may also be brought under plough.

Irrigation has been given high priority by State Government and a number of schemes in this direction have been implemented.

While Uttar Pradesh has been able to provide irrigation facilities to about 79 lakh hectares with the development of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in 1970-71, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar have provided facilities for 42, 40 and 34 lakh hectares.

PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION OF CRIME

There is no dearth of statements on the desirability of involving people in the prevention and control of social problems; the dearth is in the knowledge of how to do so. This is true of the problem of delinquency and crime also. However, it may not be always true that the more the people's involvement in prevention and control of social problems, particularly delinquency and crime, the better it would be. The prejudices of people, when expressed in measures to prevent and control behaviour which is considered criminal may be socially harmful at time.

The evolution of criminal law and justice is in a sense a movement from an informal system of local punishment to more formalised and centralised control of criminal sanction. This, however, does not mean that in more modernised practices of preventing and controlling crime there is no emphasis on people's participation.

The family and the local community act as crime prevention and treatment agencies in all cultures. Of course, the

nature of their involvement differs depending on the traditional, cultural, social, economic and demographic differences between people. In fact, the entire social organisation of familial, educational, religious and economic institutions play a very important role in the prevention of crime and delinquency in as much as they exercise social control and provide security. Social planning and public participation in welfare and development programmes which have recently assumed importance are also helpful in primary prevention of crime and delinquency. It is no more correct to place the total responsibility of preventing and controlling crime on the police, courts and correctional agencies. Even while recognising that they have a major role, it has to be accepted that people's participation is basic to their effective functioning as all Governmental activity requires some measures of public support.

In its most rudimentary form, people's support in prevention of crime should come in the form of help in catching the criminal.

nal. Like any other system when the criminal justice system gets centralised it develops inertia. The people should of great help in overcoming this inertia. But the prerequisite is that they are outraged by breakdowns in the system.

There seem to be two ways in which people can participate in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency. Firstly, by doing whatever is necessary to support governmental effort in preventing and controlling crime and secondly by doing some of the work that otherwise would fall to governmental agencies.

To-day, it is being realised that people's participation in prevention and control of crime and delinquency is not necessarily lay participation as distinct from professional roles which are always seen as governmental. Certainly, this work involves a great range of technical skills such as that of the detective, the judge or the technical staff but there are so many skills requisite to a system of control of crime and delinquency that members of the public and community groups may possess, some of them more amply than the technically trained. For example, the knowledge of the local community is of vital importance to the detection and disposition of much crime and delinquency. That knowledge may be held in much larger measure by the local citizen than the police, the judge and the probation officer or the case worker. Equally important is the work of community groups and voluntary agencies as they can give collaborative support to Governmental agencies and also to the work that would otherwise fall to governmental agencies.

Two forms of individual participation in prevention and control of crime demand consideration of the citizen. Firstly, as the police can hope to deal only with those crimes which they see or are reported to them, the citizen should give all support in improving reporting of crime. This implies that the desirability of reporting crime to police should be treated as a matter of public education in which the responsibility is placed on schools, colleges, and other educational agencies in the community and the public relations departments of the Government. But it is imperative that the citizen should be given due protection and compensatory incentives to perform this role. We need to examine our laws and practices with a view to ascertaining whether they meet this requirement. Secondly, he should come to the aid of his fellow citizen who faces an imminent criminal threat. In other words a sense of belonging and brotherhood needs to be cultivated which would lead him to assist his imperilled neighbour unless the threat to his own safety is too substantial. While placing the responsibility of appearing as a witness on the citizen it is necessary to ensure that he does not suffer from any loss, financial or otherwise, in discharging this responsibility.

There is no denying the fact that people's participation is easier in informal and undifferentiated village communities and small towns, than in more complex and larger societies, i.e. big cities. By implication, in the larger societies public participation get formalised at all levels. It takes the form of advisory groups, committees and gatherings of local volun-

tary agencies and meetings between officials, community leaders, local politicians and representatives of voluntary agencies. These forms have limitations in effectiveness. Serving on committees and associating with a number of voluntary agencies may not necessarily bring an ordinary citizen into the kind of participation which is needed to prevent crime and help offenders to reform. One may be going through the motion without feeling really involved. **More empirical evidence may be needed** before the relative ineffectiveness of people's participation in the urban milieu is established but it is clear that some kind of techniques and devices have to be developed to facilitate real involvement of the urbanite in the prevention of crime and delinquency.

Recognising the importance of people's participation in prevention and control of crime, the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders discussed in August, 1970 the subject of public participation in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency. The Congress brought together representatives of governments, non-governmental organisations and those with specialised knowledge in the field of social defence.

The Congress discussed the nature and purpose of public participation and outlined the modalities of public participation in social defence. But the Congress had a feeling that it would be a mistake to assume that what is desirable and feasible in one culture as regards people's participation in social defence will also be appropriate to another culture. The need for discussing the purpose and forms

of this participation in each country was emphasised.

Three months later the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation organised a seminar in New Delhi in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Welfare and the Central Bureau of Correctional Services on People's Role in Social Defence. The Seminar discussed the subject in relation to prevention and control of four major problems in the field of social defence namely, juvenile delinquency, adult criminal immoral traffic and beggary. The seminar adopted a pragmatic approach and tried to spell out the details of what the citizen as individuals, voluntary agencies, groups and the community as a whole could do to help in various aspects of social defence.

In the area of prevention of juvenile delinquency the seminar emphasised the role of parents and teachers and parent teacher associations in eliminating such conditions in home and school which are conducive to delinquent behaviour. At the community level a multi-purpose centre to provide recreational and other developmental activities for children could be very effective in preventing juvenile delinquency.

The seminar stressed the need for mobilising public opinion against literature, films posters and advertisements which are obscene or otherwise objectionable. On the other hand mass media like radio, press, television, etc., should be fully utilised to educate people about the problems of juvenile delinquency and their role in fighting these.

As slums have always been breeding grounds for crimes and delinquency the preventive measure should be intensified in these areas with the co-operation of slum dwellers.

The Seminar observed that the police programmes to combat juvenile delinquency would be effective only if Police sought people's help in implementing these.

Similarly, to prevent crime it was considered necessary to utilise the massmedia in educating people against social customs, practices and values which are conducive to criminal behaviour.

The role of peace brigades and committees to include tolerance and respect for the law of the land and to combat the menace of criminal and political violence was emphasised. The Seminar recommended that the crime prevention machinery at the local level should be strengthened specially by setting up vigilance committees and auxiliary force. To achieve this end new legislation may have to be introduced wherever necessary.

The public should also be educated about the need, importance and technique of preserving traces and clues of crime with a view to facilitating its speedy detection.

It is most important that the image of Police in the Public mind is improved and healthy co-operation is promoted between the two by educating both. The Police should enlist the co-operation of social workers and people from all walks of life for securing evidence during investigation.

Prevention of crime and delinquency should become an area of partnership between government agencies, citizens, community groups, local leadership and voluntary agencies. To avoid dogmatism, scientific research should be conducted to measure critically the effectiveness of different arrangements for people's participation in prevention of crime and delinquency. However, no arrangements will succeed unless planners recognise the need for people's participation in social defence and make provision for it in various schemes.

TALCHER FERTILIZER PROJECT

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Construction work of different sections of the Talcher Fertilizer Project are going ahead. By the end of August this year, about 45 per cent of the construction of the boundary wall was completed.

Construction of the warehouse is in progress. Foundation work of Ammonia Compressor house is nearing completion and foundation work of the Urea Synthesis is in progress.

Two urea reactors, each weighing 114 tonnes, are at the site.

CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES IN ORISSA

Correctional Programme deals particularly with the criminal himself with special emphasis to the problems of the causation of crime. Scientific knowledge and reformatory approach of offenders are the products of the Nineteenth Century. The impetus to criminology and the improved treatment of criminals were derived from the Criminal Jurisprudence which strove to abolish deterrent and retributive i.e., to eliminate the torture and barbarous types of punishments and reformation and rehabilitation have been recognised as the important objectives of punishment. Crime is an act which violates the collective feelings and criminal behaviour is predatory, aggressive and destructive to individual and to the society. The basis of Social Legislation and its essence are suppressions of crimes. But according to modern concepts, not only the crime should be suppressed but also the criminal should be saved. Correctional Programme aims at achieving both these objectives. Broadly speaking, correctional work signifies an integration of the services of law enforcement agencies and the welfare services in a country and evolving of a machinery which will function smoothly and successfully, keeping in view, the two-fold objectives of protecting the society and saving the criminals.

Mr. W. Clement Stone, an eminent criminologist of America, is the founder of the Correctional Programme and Illinois in U.S.A. promulgated the first correctional system, using detailed regulatory processes in an effort to make the prison, an institution of discipline rather than free flowing uncontrolled process. Persons who are being punished for breaking the law, need to be held in a situation where respect and adherence to the law is demonstrated to them rather than merely preached to them.

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The aim of Prison Administration, as defined by Indian Jails Reform Committee, 1919, is "the prevention of further crime and the restoration of the criminal to society as a reformed character". Be that as it may, protection of society and reformation and re-assimilation are the main objectives behind the imprisonment. The theory of punishment however fails to achieve the end in view. A hardened criminal becomes accustomed to the severity of the punishment and deterrence prevents him from indulging in crime. Punishment must not be regarded as the end, but only means to an end, the end being the reclamation of the criminal as useful law-abiding citizen. There is complete unanimity of opinion among the planners and social workers, with respect to the urgent need, to promote the physical, mental, cultural and emotional growth of every delinquent. This goal will be difficult to achieve, unless the diverse impediments in the form of erroneous conception, prejudices and pre-dilections and disparate social and economic conditions are courageously grappled with and removed one by one.

Since the advent of Independence, the idea with regard to treatment of offenders in Prison set-up have undergone great changes, while prisoners have continued to carry out custodial functions. The problems of delinquency and crime cannot be solved by making the system of punishment more deterrent or retributive or too weak. The treatment and realistic approach to the crime problem, ought to be based on the development of a scientific, empirical and humanistic approach as would be suited to the Indian condition. The recommendation of the Jail Reforms Committee Orissa, 1952-53, gave an im-

tus, to Prison Reforms in Orissa and humanism became the guiding principle in the field of correctional programme. The following developmental and plan activities, in Jail Department of Orissa, will clearly indicate the achievements and future plan in the correctional field.

PROBATION SERVICES

Of all the modern method of correctional treatment, Probation has now been recognised by all hands, as the dynamic, realistic and democratic method of dealing the offenders. Probation is a method of treating offenders, upon the conditional suspension of imposition of a sentence, by the court, in selected cases, who are not sent to prisons but are released on Probation, to abide by certain conditions prescribed by the court for a certain period. The Probation Officer, places before the judiciary, the socio-economic background, personality, behaviour and antecedents of the offenders and the court may decide whether the offender will benefit by a prison term or can be safely allowed to remain in the community, on certain conditions. The judiciary is periodically informed of the progress of the probationer, by the Probation Officer. The Probation Officer is not only act as friend, philosopher and guide to the Probationer, but he also arranges socio-economic rehabilitation of the Probationers. It is more or less accepted by all authorities that the probation period varies from one year to three years.

In India, Section 562 was amended in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, passed by the Parliament, is a comprehensive

measure, which is applicable to all offences but not offences which are punishable with death or transportation for life. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, has been enforced in Orissa since 1962 and all the thirteen districts of Orissa have been declared as Probation Districts and thirteen Probation Officers in District level have been appointed to execute the Scheme, in whole State during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan period. It has been contemplated to appoint Honorary and Special Probation Officers in every Judicial Court for speedy execution of the Scheme. So far, more than three thousand offenders have been released under this Act in Orissa. With a view to providing alternative home-like arrangement for the homeless Probationers, one Probation Hostel with a scheduled capacity of 25, has been established at Angul. It has further been proposed to incept another Probation Hostel in this State during Fourth Five-Year Plan to accommodate more Probationers as one such Hostel will not be adequate to provide accommodation. The Probationers are imparted vocational training during their stay in the Hostel to facilitate their ultimate rehabilitation as self-reliant man in the society. The trained Probationers are given occupational loan to start business for maintenance.

WELFARE SERVICES IN PRISONS

The basic principles of modern notions of correction and reformation is to reconstruct human personality. This is necessary for the restoration of self-respect, confidence and hope in the incarcerated individual. Punishment is not a sufficient protection for society. The best interest

of the society can be served, only when, the Offenders are re-educated in healthy acceptable social ways, through suitable welfare measures. Imprisonment affects very adversely on the personality and family of the individual prisoner. A prisoner, in course of his incarceration period tends to become lazy, deficient and despondent. He tends to loose hope of reformation, faith in his work and himself. The introduction of various types of welfare services in Prisons, fight against these tendencies and help the prisoners to gain confidence and faith in the need for his services outside.

Since the aim of imprisonment is the reformation of the prisoners, the following welfare measures have been introduced in all the Jails of Orissa under the supervision of the Prison Welfare Officers.

- (i) Facilitation of liaison with the family members and the inmates during the period of undergoing sentence inside the prison.
- (ii) Interview between the prisoner and his relations. The convicts are supplied Post Cards to write letters to their relatives.
- (iii) Training in industries and handicraft in order to make them self-sufficient after release. Illiterate prisoners are given facilities to read and write in Primary School of Jail.
- (iv) Provision of library and Radio in order to break up the tedium of monotony of Prison life.

- (v) Group games, sports, theatre and music are organised to provide healthy recreations.
- (vi) Moral teachings are conducted
- (vii) Introduction of Panchayat System in Jails to promote democratic way of living.

Various concessions and amenities such as Furlow, Parole, wages and various types of recreational facilities have been introduced which have got correctional value. Furlow Rules have been introduced in all the Jails of Orissa and a good number of prisoners have availed this concession. Parole and Furlow system give incentives to the prisoners which makes him feel, that he would be benefitted, if he behaves properly in the institution. Such progressive correctional measures in Jails are useful both in the interest of the prisoner and the society at large. These welfare measures are in operation actively under the Prison Welfare Officers during the Second and Third Five-year Plan period for the reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners, after release.

AFTER-CARE PROGRAMME

The concept of After-care is borrowed from the medical field. Just as the patient needs time and help for restoration to normal life, after an intensive treatment, the After-care Programme in the Correctional field has become an integral part of corrective services. The term After-care has normally been used to refer to the Programmes and Services, organised for the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners and other categories of socially handicapped persons. Objectives of After-care Programme are

rehabilitation of the wrecks of our society from social, vocational and economic point of view. After-care Service is the logical conclusion of a planned and organised rehabilitation programme. The Socio-economic rehabilitation is conducted through supervision and follow-up. Following the recommendation of the report of the Advisory Committee on After-care Programme, the Government of Orissa in their Home (Jails) Department, opened seven District Shelters in seven districts and two Central Homes in State level (one for men and another for women) during Second Five-Year Plan period for the social and vocational rehabilitation of the ex-prisoners and their proper re-assimilation into the society as a normal and self-dependent member. The inmates of the Central Homes are imparted vocational training in Carpentry, Tailoring and Embroidery in the Production Unit, attached to these two Homes. The ex-prisoners are also employed in different Government services, after condoning the stigma of conviction. Systematic follow-up contacts are conducted for a period of two years, after rehabilitation of an inmate. Many ex-prisoners and other categories of socially handicapped persons viz:—Way-wards, destitutes, orphans, able-bodied beggars have so far been rehabilitated successfully through this Programme in Orissa. The suitable inmates of the After-care agency are given occupational loan for their rehabilitation. Each Shelter and Home shall have a managing committee and the Chairman of the Managing Committee shall be a non-official member. To make the After-care Scheme more effective, it is necessary to have legislation regulating the procedure of admission and duration of stay in After-care agency. As things stand at present,

the ex-prisoners leave the institution at their sweet will. There is no legal provision to compel them to stay in the After-care Unit for their benefit. Parole law will accelerate the rate of admission in Shelters and Homes.

SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE PROGRAMME

The Social and Moral Hygiene Programme has been taken up in our State to regulate and control prostitution both on moral and hygienic grounds. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956, has been enforced all over India to regulate and control prostitution. This Programme embraces After-care Services also for the women, discharged from Correctional and Non-Correctional institutions. The Central Home for Women, established at Berhampur during Second Five-Year Plan is under taking the socio-economic rehabilitation of the rescued women in Orissa. The Government of Orissa has also decided to set up one Protective Home, with a capacity of 100 women, in the State level, during Fourth Five-Year Plan period, where women and girls, rescued under the Immoral Traffic Act, can be sheltered and training and education shall be imparted to facilitate their rehabilitation and re-assimilation. Voluntary Organisations undertaking this Programme are given grants-in-aid. It is also necessary that sex education should become part of the educational curriculum in the schools and colleges and also part of the adult education programmes in rural areas for prevention of such social evil. Pre-marriage guidance and counselling to young people will be of immense help to control Immoral Traffic of our society.

CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMME

Child Welfare plays vital role in Social Welfare Programmes, as they are the future of our nation. The Juvenile delinquency has become a serious menace to our society. It is now generally accepted that every industrial city has a number of blindspots and disorganised areas which are seething with delinquency germ carriers. Orphans, handicapped, destitute and neglected children are generally victims of juvenile delinquency. The question of 'Childrens' Act is now under active consideration of the Government in their Home Department. In order to control juvenile delinquency, two Observation Homes, two Childrens' Homes, one Certified School, one Borstal School and three Remand Homes have been contemplated to be established in different parts of Orissa during Fourth Five-Year Plan period under the administrative control of the Jail Department. Family counselling service will reduce the tension of Juvenile Delinquency in our country.

BEGGARY AND VAGRANCY

Beggary is one of the serious social problems in our country because of religious and traditional sanctions granted to begging. The beggar in our country has always been an object of charitable attention and to solve the problem of beggary, the public attitude towards alms-giving should be changed. The beggar nuisance is more localised in big cities, in Railway stations, in pilgrim centres, at fairs and festivals where large congregations of people occur and even in some villages.

In Orissa, during the three Plans, no steps have been taken to tackle up the beggary problem. Suitable legislation

should be enacted for prohibiting beggary in Orissa and a beggar Home has been contemplated to be established during Fourth Five-year Plan period through Government sector to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation of different types of beggars.

All these Social Defence Programmes cannot be properly implemented in Orissa, on account of acute dearth of trained personnels in Social Science and Correctional Administration. In order to remove this bottle-neck, a Social Work College should be established during Fourth Five-year Plan period. Correctional Bureau in State level will be of great help to promote research, survey, exchanges of informations and to co-ordinate the work and develop a uniform policy for prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. In order to ensure better co-ordination, it has been proposed to establish Social Welfare Directorate in State level and the Inspector

General of Prisons should be designated as the Director of Social Welfare.

Unlike other fields of human activity, the success of social work is measured by an altogether different yard-stick. Correctional Programme is generally assessed by its failure, rather than by its successes. In every field of activity, there are successes and failures. In correctional work where we are dealing with human-wrecks, there are bound to be more failures than where we deal with normal men and women. The speedy success of this task will rest, in a large measure, with the public whose will is so often necessary to sweep prejudice and reaction from their ancient moorings. On the other hand, in the endless ocean of this arduous work, only the shore is being distantly sighted now, with respect to socially unadjusted or maladjusted sections of our Country.

The author is at present Superintendent, Central Home for Men, Baripada.

POLIO ERADICATION FROM ORISSA

The Lions Club of Rajgangpur at its Board of Directors Meeting, has decided to completely eradicate Polio disease from Orissa by supplying sufficient quantities of Polio drops (Manufactured at the Hoffkins Institute, Bombay) to voluntary organisations for administering to children up to 3 years old at village centres.

In an appeal to the Voluntary Organisations, Block Development Officers, Health Officers, School Headmasters, Ladies Organisations, Lion S. M. Sahukar of Rajgangpur said that such Voluntary Organisations may immediately contact the Lions Club of Rajgangpur for the medicine. The medicine will have to be administered three times per child at the rate of one drop and at intervals of one month.

PRISON REFORMS AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Prison reforms in any country is aimed at remoulding and refashioning the Prison in conformity with the changing concept of crime and criminals so that it may function effectively to re-educate and reform the antisocial for his return to society to lead a normal life.

NATIONAL BACK GROUND

The origin of prison reforms in India can be traced back to the report of the Indian Jail Committee 1919. The broad recommendation of the Committee dealt among other things with the improvement of jail administration, classification of prisoners, separation of Juvenile and youthful offenders, Probation, borstal treatment and reformatory influences in prisons. As a result of these recommendations prison reforms were initiated in this country. Some provinces like Bombay, Madras and Bengal passed their Children's Act between 1920 and 1924 to provide for separate treatment of Juvenile's offenders. But it was only after the popular Government came to power in the then provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935 that prison reforms received fresh impetus and greater significance. The national leaders who had suffered long years of imprisonment for their patriotism and had first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing in prison where moved with pity and sympathy for their erstwhile fellow prisoners and were keen to improve the living conditions behind the bars. With this end in view several jail reforms committees were formed in the different provinces to go into the details of their

Shri A. K. Patra

prison administration and to recommend ways and means to improve the State of affairs. To add to it Government of India invited Dr. W. C. Reckless, U. N. Expert on criminology in the year 1952 to study the prison administration in India and suggest measures to convert the prisons into modern correctional institutions. Dr. Reckless submitted his report on "Jail administration in India" containing valuable suggestions of far-reaching significance which itself largely contributed to the proper understanding of the problems relating to social defence including probation and after care and can very well be taken as the turning point in the history of prison administration of India.

In pursuance of one of the recommendations of Dr. Reckless, a conference of the Inspector-General of Prisons of various States was convened for the first time in the year 1952 at the Tata Institute of Special Sciences, Bombay which gave an opportunity to the heads of prison departments of various States to exchange views and thereby develop a national criteria for correctional administration in their States. On the recommendation of the conference an "All-India Jail Manual Committees" was set up in the year 1957 to prepare a Model Prison Manual for adoption on an All-India basis. The committee had the advantage of referring to the U. N. standard minimum Rules for the treatment of offenders adopted by the first U. N. Social Defence Congress in 1955, in drafting the Model Prison Manual and submitted its recommendations alongwith the model manual in 1960. In pursuance of the recommendation of the All-India Jail Manual Committee the Government of India formed a Central

Bureau of Correctional Services in the year 1961 to function as the Central Coordinating agency to help and guide the State Governments in matters relating to prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

While prison reforms and allied measures for the institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders was gaining ground the Central Social Welfare Board being concerned with the lack of proper services in the field of after-care and moral hygiene for discharges from correctional institutions and particularly for women and girls appointed two advisory Committees to take up survey in these two neglected fields. The committee submitted their valuable reports in 1955 and among other things recommended setting up of institutions of two types (1) State Homes, (2) District Shelter for various categories of persons in need of after-care including discharges from correctional institutions and women and girls rescued from situations of moral danger. Implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee State After-Care Homes and District After-Care Shelters were established in the different States as plan schemes during the second plan period.

To add to the existing legislation in the field of Social Defence the supersession of Immoral Traffic in women and girls' Act was passed in the year 1956, followed by the Central Probation of Offenders Act in 1958 and the Central Children's Act in 1960.

Due to the sustained efforts of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services the first All-India Seminar on Correctional Services was organised in March 1969. The Seminar

attended by the Inspector-General of Prisons and senior Correctional Officers of different States made detailed study of the various Correctional Programmes in the country and made 121 recommendations for proper development of the services in keeping with the modern correctional practices. The seminar also suggested the setting up of a Central Advisory Board to take up among other things the periodical review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Seminar. The Government of India constituted the Central Advisory Board in 1969 to take policy decisions relating to correctional services and to act as a co-ordinating body between the various agencies concerned with the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. The Central Advisory Board in its first and subsequent two meetings has not only been concerned with the speedy implementation of the recommendations made by the Seminar on Correctional Services but has broken new grounds for around development of the correctional services and it is hoped that with the untiring efforts of the Bureau of Correctional Services development in the field of Social Defence will not be lagging behind other progressive nations.

PRISON REFORMS IN ORISSA

Prison reforms in Orissa may for convenience be taken to have started with the formation of Orissa as a separate province in 1936. Several prison reforms were undertaken during the period from 1936 to 1950 more or less to keep abreast with the treatment of offenders in the neighbouring provinces. As late as 1942 Jails in Orissa were being administered as per the provisions of the "Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual"

excepting in the two districts of Ganjam and Koraput where the "Madras Jail Manual" was in force when the "Orissa Jail Manual" was framed and brought into force. The first decisive step for comprehensive prison reforms in our State was the formation of Jail Reforms Committee in the year 1952 to study in detail the prison administration in the State and recommend ways and means for its improvement. This was followed by the creation of a separate Prison Department in the year 1954 and appointment of a full time Inspector-General of Prisons as the head of the Department. The Jail Reforms Committee after a comparative study of the existing institutions of the State with similar allied institution in other progressive States of the country and having the valuable technical assistance of Dr. W. C. Reckless U. N. Expert on criminology who was in India in 1952 and of Dr. Edward Galva another U. N. Expert submitted a comprehensive report in the year 1955 containing 94 recommendations for the improvement of prison administration and establishment of allied institutions and services in the field of juvenile delinquency, probation, Prison Welfare and after-care. Many of the recommendations of the committee have already been implemented while some others are still in the process of being implemented. The Prison reforms so far carried out have resulted in creating a new humanism in the treatment of offenders calculated to secure their reformation and rehabilitation in society as opposed to the old concept of looking down upon the criminal with contempt and abhorrences. The significant changes brought about in the Prisons after introduction of the reforms are :—

HUMANISATION OF PRISONERS

The prisons are no more places of horror meant to carry out the retributive aspect of punishment wherein the prisoners were kept under most inhuman conditions and made to do degrading jobs under threat of torture and punishment. On the other hand with the introduction of the new humanism the living conditions have improved considerably. The degrading and inhuman aspects of prison labour and punishment have at the same time been normalised to create an atmosphere for reformation. The offender is treated as a humanbeing and necessary amenities relating to food, clothing, recreation and the like have been allowed to make the life of the prisoners behind the bars tolerable.

PRISON PANCHAYAT

With a view to encourage greater participation in the institutional life and to infuse a sense of dignity, self reliance and trust in the prisoners, prison panchayat (consisting of five elected members from amongst the convicts) has been introduced in all the jails of the State since 1955. The Panchayat is given the responsibility of

- (1) Preparation and distribution of food
- (2) Planning of recreational activities
- (3) Supervision of sanitary arrangements.

By the introduction of panchayat there is better co-ordination with the administration and a feeling among the prisoner of sharing a certain amount of responsibility with the administration.

EDUCATION

Schools have been established in all the District Jails of the State and full-time trained teachers have been appointed to

take up literacy classes of prisoners up to lower primary standard. Adequate library facilities have also been provided for the prisoners to utilise their leisure in a meaningful way. The prisoners are also allowed to have their own books if they so desire.

RECREATION

Both indoor and outdoor games are organised for the prisoners regularly in every jail. Music, folk dances, variety and dramatic performances are a regular feature of prison life. Film shows are organised at regular intervals by the Public Relation Department for the recreation, social education and enlightenment of the prisoners. Radio sets have also been provided in all jails and are played at fixed hours for the recreation, entertainment and information of the prisoners.

MORAL EDUCATION

Religious Instructors of different religions are allowed to give instructions to the prisoners on religious and ethical subjects according to their respective religious persuasions. Books dealing with religious and ethical subjects are kept in the library and the prisoners are encouraged to borrow such book and read them during their leisure hours.

PAROLE

A system of allowing leave to a prisoner for a period of one month in a year to enable him to be with his family during emergencies like serious illness or death of any member of him or for other sufficient reasons termed as parole was introduced in the year 1956. This gave the prisoner an opportunity to associate himself more

intimately with his family problems and thereby to strengthen his family ties.

FURLOUGH

With a view to enlarge the scope for the prisoner to be in his own home at regular intervals of one or two years (varying according to his term of sentence) a short leave of 14 days duration styled as "Furlough" was introduced in the year 1963. This system has kindled new hopes in the prisoners to feel one with the other members of his family due to the close association and personal knowledge of their family affairs. This also serves the dual purpose of testing the prisoner in society for short periods before his final release. The account given by the prisoner of himself during such short spells of leave also encourages the authorities to recommend for his premature release.

REVISION OF ORISSA JAIL MANUAL

The revision of the Orissa Jail Manual in the light of the Model Prison Manual is in progress and it is hoped that when the revised manual is implemented it will provide a more wholesome programmes contributing to reformation of the prisoner.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES UNDER SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMMES IN FIVE-YEAR PLANS

WELFARE SERVICES IN PRISON

The Welfare Services Scheme was initially implemented in the four circle Jails at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Baripada in the year 1958 (2nd Plan period) by the appointment of Prison Welfare Officers in those jails. The scheme was subsequently extended to the four district

jails at Balasore, Koraput, Bhawanipatna and Keonjhar in the year 1962 (3rd Plan Period). A Lady Welfare Officer was also appointed for the female prisoners in the year 1961 and was attached to the Cuttack Jail. Ultimately in the year 1966 (1st year of Fourth Plan) four Welfare Officers were appointed in the remaining four district jails at Puri, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sundargarh to cover all the district jails of the State. Another Lady Welfare Officer was also appointed in the same year and was attached to Sambalpur Jail.

The appointment of Welfare Officers in prisons has given a new dimension to the treatment of offenders. The Welfare Officer studies the offender on his admission to jail, interprets to him the institutional programmes, helps him to find a positive adjustment with the new situation and encourages him to relate meaningfully with his co-inmates and the institutional environment. The Welfare Officer handles the prisoners personal problems and acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to the prisoner all the way through the prison. HE maintains liaison between the prisoner and his family and assists him to change his wrong values and attitudes so that he may return to society as a law-abiding useful citizen.

AFTERCARE SERVICE

After care services scheme was launched in the year 1957 (2nd Plan period) in implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Central Social Welfare Board. Initial

lly three District After Care Shelters were established in the districts of Puri, Berhampur and Baripada in the year 1957 followed by two more in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack in the year 1958. Subsequently, two other shelters were opened in the districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir raising the total number of shelters in the State to seven.

After Care Shelters are short stay institutions where an inmate (Ex-convict released from jail) can stay for a maximum period of three months and receive help and assistance to achieve either social or vocational rehabilitation. Before the after care Services were implemented there was no co-ordination between the training imparted inside the jail and the opportunities of employment available outside as a result of which the released prisoner was very often unable to eke out a living for himself and therefore reverted to crime. The released prisoner also at times failed to secure readjustment in society due to certain social taboos. The after care services therefore aptly functions as the last link in the chain of correction. In fact after care services is a continuation of the services already rendered in an institution and aims at securing durable rehabilitation of the offender in society. In deserving cases the stigma of conviction is also waived by Government to employ the released prisoner in suitable Government services. Financial assistance is also granted to help the inmate in achieving economic rehabilitation.

STATE AFTERCARE HOMES

In spite of all the help and assistance rendered at the District Shelter it sometimes becomes difficult to rehabilitate an inmate due to certain complicated problems, within the limited period of three months. In such cases the inmate is transferred from the District Shelter to the State After Care Home for prolonged stay and further training if necessary. State Homes are institutions where an inmate can stay for a period of one year and also receive further training in certain crafts in the production unit attached to the Home. The State Homes have better facilities to take up further investigation of the cases and to review and re-orient the plan for rehabilitation according to the specific need of the inmate. A State after Care Home for Men was established at Baripada in the district of Mayurbhanj in the year 1960 (2nd Plan period). After the establishment of the State Home, District Shelters function as the feeder units for the State Home while the State Home also performs the functions of the District Shelter within its local limits after shifting of the District Shelter at Baripada to Sundargarh district to secure diversification of institutions.

STATE AFTERCARE HOME FOR WOMEN

A State After Care Home for women was established at Berhampur in the district of Ganjam in the year 1958 (2nd Plan period). The Home apart from admitting suitable released female prisoners from all the jails in Orissa also caters to the need of the following other categories of women.

"Before you put your pens to paper, think of woman as your mother and I assure you the Chastese literature will flow from your pens."

—Mahatma Gandhi on Woman

1. Destitute Women
2. Unattached young women open to moral danger.
3. Unmarried mothers
4. Helpless young widows
5. Wives unhappy with their husbands
6. Wives deserted by their husbands

The inmates during their stay in the institution are given training in tailoring and embroidery in the production unit attached to the Home for their vocational rehabilitation. Educational classes are also conducted in the institution to make the inmates fit for particular job placement where a minimum educational qualification is laid down for recruitment. Attempts are also initially taken to restore the inmates to their families by contacting the husband or other family members of the inmates as the case may be, failing which steps taken for their vocational rehabilitation.

PROBATION

Probation is a form of extramural treatment of offenders developed as an alternative to imprisonment on the realisation that more harm than good is done by sending most prisoners to jail for short periods and particularly in the cases of juvenile and youthful offenders. The form of treatment of offenders outside the four walls of the prisons envisaged under probation saves the offender from contamination with other hardened criminals inside the jail, impairing of personality and dignity and above all from the stigma of conviction thereby facilitating his rehabilitation in society. On realising the effectiveness of probation as an improved and economic

method of treatment of offenders, the Government of India passed the Probation of Offenders Act in 1958 on an all-India basis. The Central Probation Act was enforced in our State in two phases and District Probation Officers have been appointed in each district to function under the Act. In the first instance, the Act was enforced in the seven districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Koraput, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj in the year 1962. Subsequently in the year 1966 the Act was extended to the remaining six districts to cover the entire State.

As per the provisions of the Act, a person found guilty of any offence except those punishable with death or imprisonment for life can be released by the trying court on probation of good conduct instead of being sentenced to imprisonment and can also be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer for a specified period. In other words, probation is a suspension of the imposition of the sentence under certain conditions specified by the Court. In order to determine the suitability of a person to be dealt probation with, the court may call for a social investigation report from a Probation Officer and consider such report in dealing with the offender. The Act has also made it mandatory for the courts to call for such reports from Probation Officers in case of all offenders under 21 years of age and to deal with such offenders under Probation excepting in cases where the court is satisfied that it would not be desirable to deal with such persons on probation.

PROBATION HOSTEL

A probation hostel has been established at Angul in the district of Dhenkanal from the year 1971 to accommodate juvenile

probationers for whom a change of environment or a spell of institutional treatment is considered necessary either by the Court or the Probation Officer concerned.

REMAND HOME

To prevent contamination of the juvenile undertrial prisoners with the adult

prisoners inside the jail a Remand Home has been established at Berhampur in the district of Ganjam this year for confinement of juvenile undertrial prisoners. It is also expected that a children's Act will be enacted very soon to provide for separate treatment of juveniles in keeping with the modern trends and in line with the practices in almost all other states in the country.

The author Sri Patra is currently the Prison Welfare Officer Circle Jail, Berhampur.

P. & T. STAFF QUARTERS IN ORISSA

Replying to Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Lok Sabha on August 2, 1972 Sri H. N. Bahuguna, Minister of Communications, said that a sum of Rs. 4,07,000 was allotted to Orissa Circle for construction of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs staff. In 1971-72 Bhubaneswar received Rs. 3,02,000, Puri received Rs. 55,000 and Jatni received Rs. 50,000. A sum of Rs. 1,360,00 has been allotted for the same in 1972-73.

I REMEMBER

Of that momentous and historic occasion—the actual dawn of Independence—there are far too many things which one can remember and recount. Many of the special features of that Day have been well chronicled and recorded. Nevertheless, on this silver jubilee of our Independence, it may be worth an effort to revive one's nostalgia for that unique moment in our country.

I remember the incredible joy and enthusiasm that swept through the country. That the flood of enthusiasm created by the taking over of power by our countrymen was visible in Delhi, was symbolic of the sense of fulfilment that pervaded the entire country. The Constituent Assembly was summoned at around midnight to usher in the era of freedom ostensibly in order to avoid the ill-effects of certain planets. Our day of deliverance also happened to be the last moonless day of the lunar month in August 1947.

On the following day there were festive celebrations at the Red Fort, the like of which this country had never witnessed before. The hoisting of the newly designed National Flag of India heralded the birth of a united land of Bharat after a lapse of two centuries under foreign domination. The gathering was literally of quite a few millions out of the post-partition population of nearly 385 million. These people came not only from Delhi and its outlying villages but from distances exceeding quite a few hundred miles.

Shri C. H. Bhabha was the first Minister of Commerce in Shri Nehru's Government formed after Independence.

The significant thing which I remember about this mammoth conglomeration was that there were, on that occasion, absolutely no barriers or distinction of status between the Ministers of the Government and the common man of the land. Undoubtedly, the usual invitees from the capital's elite and the privileged Maharajas seemed to look upon this aspect of the day's function with mixed feelings. Their disgruntled comments gave away the fact that they did not at all relish the spirit of democracy that was ushered in simultaneously with Independence.

The very fact that this change-over affected such a vast country had made our leaders newly aware of the all-important problem of maintaining the unity of the country as it was left after partition. The customary exhibition of strength and superiority prevalent among the ruling Princes of about 600 States had made matters all the more complicated for our statesmen. To a majority of the Princes the coming of Independence was a turn in their complacent careers which suddenly led them into a blind alley not visualised by the Instruments of Transfer of Power passed by the House of Commons.

Indeed, those were testing times not only for the whole people who had freshly achieved nationhood but also for their leaders, particularly the triumvirate of Gandhi, Nehru and Sardar Patel who had led the Congress. Each emerged from the ordeal in a new light. Gandhiji throughout maintained a detached and

critical position *vis-a-vis* the new Government. Nehru, with his many sterling qualities and vision, was always concerned about world opinion. The Sardar stood firm like a rock and achieved with speed the most difficult task of political integration of the country.

Instances of the adamant, last ditch fight of the Princes were not lacking. I remember that the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar told me that the Rajputs would never concede anything without matching swords. This he told me in the morning. In the afternoon he met Sardar Patel, then Home Minister and Minister of States. I was later told on the phone by the Sardar that, within five minutes of his interview, the Jamsaheb had meekly agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession. The bold, unruffled and farsighted approach of the Sardar had succeeded against the unpatriotic efforts of some elements who wanted to instigate the Princes against the Indian Union. But for the Sardar's vision and courage, there would have been incurable scars on this country's *body politic*.

I remember most vividly the tension created by our ill-wishers at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir. The varied tactics of the disguised infiltrators came to naught in the face of the general trust of the common man of that territory in linking his destiny with that of the rest

of his countrymen. One also remembers how, at the instance of one or two of our political leaders, we rushed to the United Nations despite opposition from stable-minded souls who had some say on the subject. The continuous wrangles in which we have locked ourselves as a result of the decision to take the Kashmir issue to the UN need no further commentary.

I remember well the unhappy and depressing sight of streams of human beings crossing over from one part of the country to the other with their scanty belongings and almost like cattle being bartered. The miserable plight of many of these refugees can hardly be imagined. However, their faith, courage and resilience deserve to be recorded in letters of gold. I can say this without reservation because I had something to do with them during the days of

the Emergency Council that had been set up to deal with the situation and particularly with the panic and confusion prevailing in the capital.

In earlier cabinet meetings one was struck by the long winded debates and the disinclination to take speedy decisions. Persons like Dr. John Mathai and Mr. Shanmugam Chetty and me were used to the quick procedures of the Board Room. Here we were also surprised at the discussions becoming inconclusive. On such occasions Mr. Chetty's humour saved the time as well as the situation.

Above all, I remember those times when in the early dawn of Independence, the hearts of all Indians throbbed with the hope of building a sturdy, humane and peaceful nation to take its proper place in this fast-developing world.

PROGRESS OF FAMILY PLANNING IN ORISSA

The State Family Planning Bureau performed 4,589 sterilization operations including 276 tubectomy operations and 3,069 loop insertions during June this year. Besides, the Bureau distributed 340,871 condoms, 29,496 foam tablets and 2,646 jelly creams to married couples of productive age-group in Orissa during the month.

DO YOU KNOW ?

SPECIAL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN ORISSA

For the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa, State sector schemes are being implemented which receive matching grants from the Centre. Besides, schemes are in operation under the Central sector with cent per cent Central assistance.

* * * * *

In addition to the above schemes, the Government of India allotted two special schemes with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crore each for the Fourth plan Period beginning from 1971-72. Special Tribal Development Agencies have been set up in Parlakhemundi area of Ganjam district and Gunupur and Rayagada area of Koraput district. The main aim of these projects is to bring about socio-economic progress of the selected area by concentrating on the development of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Co-operation and Communications etc.

* * * * *

The expenditure outlay for the above projects within a period of three years is Rs. 23,59,300 in 1971-72, Rs. 59,17,300 in 1972-73 and Rs. 67,23,400 in 1973-74.

* * * * *

For the development of tribals, an intensive programme is in operation in 75 Tribal Development Blocks in the State. A Community Development Block is converted into a Tribal Development Block if there is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent or more Scheduled Tribe concentration of the total population of the Block and it should have an area of 240 to 320 sq. km. with a population of 25,000 or more.

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In Orissa, the expenditure since the Second Plan upto 1971-72 for opening and continuance of T. D. Blocks amounted to Rs. 795.48 lakh under the Central sector schemes.

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In the All-India level a total of 492 Tribal Development Blocks are in operation executing intensive programmes for the development of tribals. There are 4,898 C. D. Blocks in the country today.

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A FEW ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES

The first woman in the State to lead the Freedom struggle, Smt. Rama Devi, known as "Mother" in villages, describing a few anecdotes and reminiscences told : "August 14, 1947. We were at Bari. Silence reigned. Ramachandrapur Ashram was only four Kilometres away. There the boys and girls were awaiting the auspicious moment the historic midnight. Lotus petals equivalent to the number of years from the Battle of Plassey to August 15 were painted and equal number of lamps lit. What a triumphant joy? Rejoicing was at its height. A special dish of sweet in addition to the usual menu of "rice and dalma" in the Ashram was prepared—the honey of Independence. On August 15 at 5 P. M. we came to Ramachandrapur. We did not take anything—complete fasting. There was absolutely no reason. Gopa Babu was silent. But was it peace? My mind was also vacant—no thought, no joy, no words. Whatever you might say, perhaps a deep pensive mood. But why? How to shoulder this gigantic responsibility! Are we prepared? Surely we had no doubts".

Replying to a question what was the force to guide her to the movement she said : "In 1907, I was at Muzafarpur with my parents. Then the incident 'hanging of Khudiram' deeply moved me. I was also influenced by Shri Aurobindo. All this was so compelling you know. The ideal of Madhu Babu led me on the right track. I was then only eight years old. Even minor incidents at places like Midinapur, Patna, Gaya and Muzafarpur, where I

spent my formative years, compelled me to take a leap".

In 1921, Smt. Rama Devi participated in the non-cooperation movement. In a reply to a question she said : "I got encouragement from all my family members. Gopabandhu Choudhuri resigned from Government service on the issue of his refusal to write false reports. My first imprisonment was at Bhagalpur jail along with Smt. Malati Choudhuri in 1930. My next terms were in Bhagalpur jail in 1932 and Cuttack jail from 1942 to 1944".

Overwhelmed while recounting the mood and excitement of the people she said : "In 1930, at a mammoth public meeting at Balikuda of Cuttack district, hundreds of women came forward to contribute their ornaments. A similar response we had while opening the Ashram at Bari. There men and women cut down date trees as a mass demonstration against toddy drink".

Smt. Rama Devi first met Gandhiji in 1921. Her other points of view were :

Q. "Will you give an idea about India of your dreams ?"

A. "We dreamt of Rama Rajya. Removal of poverty is essential for it. People are clinging to poverty. There would be perpetual poverty unless our consciousness is transformed. At that end, constructive programmes were taken up. Aspiration for freedom was instilled into the minds of the

masses. Because freedom will kill poverty".

During the last twenty-five years, in her opinion, women have progressed. Opportunities for higher education have been provided to them.

* * * *

Shri Bira Kishore Das is the national poet of Orissa. During the struggle for Independence, he inspired the people to fight against the British Government through patriotic poems. Shri Das has spent nearly eight years in prison between 1930—1942.

To the question: "What attracted you to join the freedom movement ?", he told: "After the first world war, a public meeting was held at Cuttack town in connection with relief for the persons from the fronts. At that meeting, I proposed to provide 'Charkha' to them. I was beaten by the police for this. A senior police officer asked me "Who are you ?" My reply was : "I am a Government servant just like you".

Narrating his days in the Hazaribagh Jail in 1933-34 he told: "Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was there. Once a boy arrived as a prisoner. He was sentenced for seven days. Frontier Gandhi asked the boy to tell truthfully what he did. His reply was: "I starved for two days and I felt extremely hungry. Then I entered the house of a neighbour and ate a little curd". Frontier Gandhi asked: "Why did you not tell the Magistrate the whole truth ?" The boy said that he told the whole truth. On hearing this, Frontier Gandhi's face turned red. Tears rolled down. I was the only person present. In a voice choked with

emotion, Frontier Gandhi asked me: "Bir Babu, when this Government will go ?". In the Hazaribagh jail, I burnt my left hand. I was unable to do anything and remained in bed for more than a month. During my illness, Dr. Khan Sahib looked after me. I can never forget his kindness as long as I live."

To him a true patriot is: "One feels for country's cause, One who weeps for nation's plight, needs on horses and no

coaches, Or moonlight beauty of the night". His call to poets was: "Oh, poets Stop writing the trash, Hold your pen as if a gun, And blow the trumpet of war; youths of the land will hear, And round thee gather in Joy and Cheer".

The poet fighter concluded with these words:

The enemy has not turned back
The battlee has not ended

EMPLOYMENT—ORIENTED SCHEMES FOR ENGINEERS

* A provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Central Budget in 1971-72 to formulate schemes to meet the problem of educated unemployed, including engineers.

* A sum of Rs. 53 lakhs for 1971-72 and Rs. 285 lakhs for 1972-73 has been provided for the Rural Engineering Surveys Scheme. The scheme entails setting up of 200 survey parties in 1971-72, 500 in 1972-73 and 550 in 1973-74. It is expected that 5,631 persons including 1,168 engineering personnel will get employment in a full year.

* Under the Agro-Service Centre Scheme it is expected that 2,500 agro-service centres would be set up during 1971—74. These centres when fully established would provide jobs to 25,000 persons including engineering degree and diploma holders. For this scheme a provision of Rs. 18.62 lakhs for 1971-72 and Rs. 75.9 lakhs for 1972-73 has been made.

* Rural Water supply Schemes will create job opportunities among others for 407 engineering personnel. A provision of Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 43 lakhs for 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively has been provided.

* Under a scheme to assist Small Entrepreneurs through loans the Central Government has released Rs. 4.72 crores to State and Union Territories out of an outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores provided in 1971-72. These schemes will benefit 1,500 engineering graduates and diploma holders.

* The Ministry of Industrial Development is also operating a training and interest subsidy scheme for technically qualified personnel. The main object of the scheme is to assist engineering entrepreneurs to erect small scale industries.



President Shri V. V. Giri with Shri C. Rajgopalachari



Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressing a mammoth public meeting on 20-9-1972 at Jeypore in Koraput district

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, Orissa is addressing the Juba Sammelani at Pipli on August 26, 1972

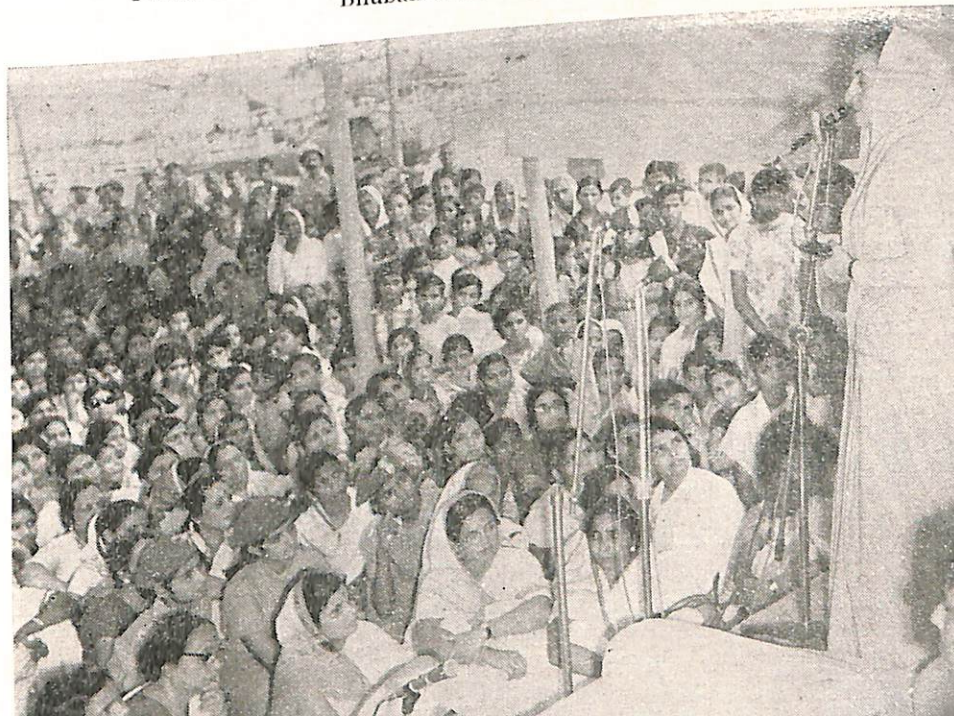




Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India addressing a mammoth public meeting at Aska (Ganjam district) on September 21, 1972

NEWS IN PICTURES

Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressing a meeting at Bhubaneswar Airport on 20-9-1972





Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi discussing in a press meet on 20-9-1972 at Bhubaneswar

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was seen off by the Governor of Orissa, Shri G. K. Misra, the Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy and others on September 21, 1972 before her departure from Orissa





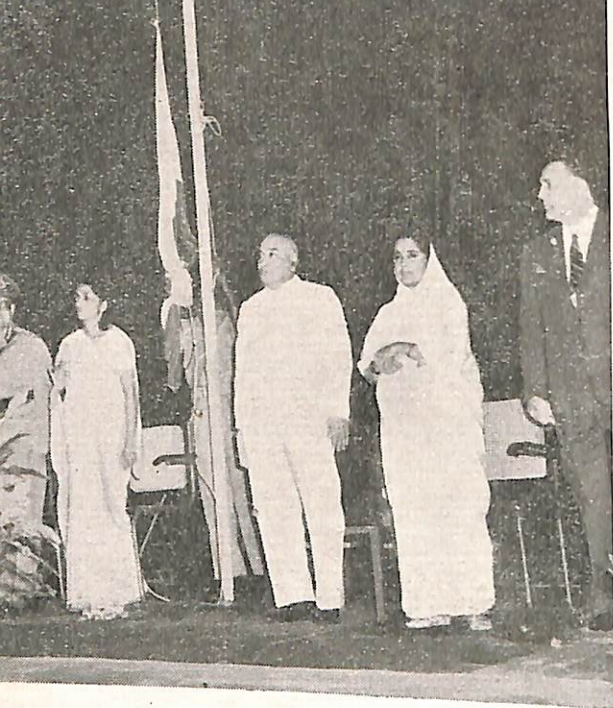
Shri G. K. Misra, visited different Industries and drought affected areas of Sambalpur district from 28th to 30th August 1972

Shows : Shri Misra addressing a public meeting (on 30-8-1972) at Barikel of Padmapur Subdivision in Sambalpur district

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Gati Krisna Misra, Governor of Orissa is seen inaugurating the new Circuit House Building at Sundargarh on 2-9-1972





National Flag hoisted on 15-8-1972 was hauled down in a special function called as "Beating of the Retreat" held on 21-8-1972 at Parade ground Bhubaneswar.

Shri G. K. Misra, Governor of Orissa graced the occasion as Chief guest

Photo shows :—Governor, Orissa, Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and I. G. Police are standing while the Flag is hauled down with beating of Drums

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Governor of Orissa inspecting a Guard of Honour presented by the students of Tudalaga Kanyashram





Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa replying to the Civic reception accorded to her by Berhampur Municipality on September 2, 1972

NEWS IN PICTURES

Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa addressing a public meeting at Aska on September 1, 1972 in course of her two-days tour to the drought affected areas of Ganjam district





Chief Minister of Orissa, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had an aerial view of the cyclone-hit areas of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Ganjam districts on September 13, 1972. Picture shows the aerial views of some areas in Ganjam district

NEWS IN PICTURES



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, Orissa is visiting the Harijan Basti of Gunupur in Koraput district on September 26, 1972. This town was badly affected by floods of 'Vansadhara' river

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE SANSKRIT

V. Raghavan

All the languages of India are national languages; however there are some reasons for Sanskrit being given special attention. During the pre-Independence days, there was no special official plan to develop Indian Languages and Literatures. The main emphasis was on English and the growth of Indian languages and modern literature in them. The freedom movement had necessitated a large-scale use of the mother tongues of different parts of the country to enable the leaders to get into touch with the masses and this contributed to the development of new periodicals and newspapers in the regional languages.

Sanskrit was being studied along with the languages provided for in high school and college curricula and some Universities had research departments for advance studies and publication in Sanskrit. On one side the native states, which had put-forth their best efforts to preserve learning in Sanskrit, maintained Sanskrit Colleges and Sanskrit manuscript libraries and also started, as in Travancore, Mysore and Baroda, a series of publications of original Sanskrit texts from manuscripts. Some research institutions had been founded in different centres in India, for example in Calcutta, Bombay and Poona. Because of the rise and growth of interest in Sanskrit studies in Europe and America, as also in Japan, indirectly a new interest had been created in India.

After Independence, the Government established national Academies for Arts and Letters.

BIOGRAPHIES

The Sahitya Akademi through its Sanskrit Board has undertaken some Sanskrit work, a series of improved editions of Kalidas works and a valuable anthology of selections from all branches of Sanskrit literature. The Akademi has on its programme also biographies of writers and histories of Indian languages and literatures; including Sanskrit and Sanskrit works and authors.

A special line of work in which the Sahitya Academi has helped Sanskrit in a noteworthy manner in its publication of a biennial Sanskrit journal called 'Sanskrit Pratibha' exclusively devoted to the publication and promotion of contemporary creative writing in Sanskrit. This journal which is now in its tenth volume serves to bring to light poets and dramatists in contemporary India in the field of Sanskrit.

As a result of the establishment of the University Grants Commission, several new Universities came into being and several new departments of Sanskrit were established in the Universities.

Hindi which was finally decided as the National language was, according to the Constitution, to be developed on the basis of the rich resources of Sanskrit. However, the new language policy which came into being according to which three languages have to be studied in schools, made the position of Sanskrit somewhat shaky. Hindi as the new National language had to be provided for, English could not be given up and the mother-tongue or regional language had its due place and a fourth language was considered by the educationists as over-burdening the children. The strength in Sanskrit classes went down and it was feared, legitimately, that when Sanskrit was no longer available in the school curriculum, higher studies in the collegiate course might lose their feeders and eventually become emaciated and extinguished.

Lands may be Confiscated from those who do not cultivate them.

Foreseeing all this, the Sanskrit Advisory Board of the Sahitya Academi proposed that the Government of India might appoint a Commission and make a survey of the present position of Sanskrit studies in the country and make recommendations to the Government to preserve and promote the study of Sanskrit. The proposal was blessed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President of India. Accordingly a Sanskrit Commission was appointed in 1956. The Commission toured the whole country for a year and submitted its report to the Government. The report in 440 pages surveyed the whole field of the study of Sanskrit in traditional as well as modern methods. It made a series of recommendations to the Government and in pursuance of one of the recommendations of this Commission, the Government of India set up the Central Sanskrit Board as part of the Ministry of Education in which, apart from the officials of the Ministry, Sanskrit institutions and scholars were represented.

SEVERAL MEASURES

Since its inception in 1959, the Central Sanskrit Board has been adopting several measures for the preservation and promotion of Sanskrit studies. The Board has established so far five Central Sanskrit Institutes for giving teachers' training in Sanskrit, for teaching advanced Sanskrit Sastras and for research and publication.

One of these at Tirupati has undertaken a large project of an Encyclopaedia of the vast Agama literature. On the programme

of these institutes, we have the improvement of methods of Sanskrit teaching, production of Sanskrit texts on modern subjects of science, sociology and of translation into Sanskrit of important works of Ideology available in English and other foreign languages.

The Board has recently centralised the Sanskrit Examinations of these institutes and set up a Central Publication Committee. The Committee will publish a research periodical called *Vimarsa* and also a periodical publication called *Malayamaruta*.

Through the Board itself, the Government is helping the languishing community of traditional pandits who had mastered the different branches of Sanskrit learning by giving them annual pensions and Presidential awards.

ANNUAL GRANTS

While the UGC takes care of University Departments of Sanskrit and the projects undertaken by them, the Central Sanskrit Board has the special charge of voluntary organisations in the field of Sanskrit and the Pathasalas and Gurukulas in which Sanskrit is taught in the traditional manner. Annual grants are given to these voluntary organisations for teaching, for students' stipends, for Library and books and for special projects of research and publication. The Board gives grants to deserving publications of Sanskrit books or dissertations, for cataloguing of Sanskrit manuscripts and for reprinting of out-of-print Sanskrit books printed in Roman or regional Indian scripts.

Several leading Sanskrit projects going on in the country under the auspices of

different institutions, official or non-official, are receiving, directly or indirectly, financial assistance from the Board.

Two of the important things which the Board has on its plans are the formation of a Central Sanskrit Library and also the survey, collection, preservation and publication of the vast treasures of Sanskrit manuscripts lying all over the country in private and public possession.

In the fields of astronomy and medicine, there is a fund of knowledge in Sanskrit which is still relevant. The Ministry of Health of the Government of India have a section to take care of indigenous medicine and this section is doing its best for the promotion of *Ayurveda* and other Indian systems of medicine, *Unani* and *Siddha*. In the Ministry of Education, there is also a Cell for the study of Indian sciences contained in Sanskrit literature.

ACHIEVEMENT

The most spectacular achievement of the Sanskrit Board has been staging of the first International Sanskrit Conference which took place in the last week of March in New Delhi in 1971. It was attended by representatives of over 40 foreign countries and a very large number of representatives of institutions in India. The Conference, by a planned series of subjects and papers, focussed attention on the inter-relation of Sanskrit and the languages and literatures of India and the world and the value of Sanskrit and its literature and philosophy as the promoter of harmony and unity and of a sense of one world.

The crux of the problem of Sanskrit is the provision for its study in schools and to

find a place for it in the language formula. Then there is the question also of the reinvigoration of the traditional Pathasalas, in which the critical outlook fostered by modern comparative studies and the background of general knowledge are wanting.

The Sanskrit Board itself has framed a new syllabus for the *Acharya* and *Sastri* courses, incorporating not only modern subjects but also comparative and critical studies. It also awards Research scholarships to products of traditional *Pathasalas* for doing research and producing thesis. The Government have fortunately provided over a crore of rupees in the current plan period for the work of the Central Sanskrit Board.

Mention must also be made of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In their numerous publications, several titles relating to Sanskrit in all its branches of knowledge have a place. They have now undertaken a series called cultural leaders in which the whole field of Sanskrit has been covered.

All India Radio has periodical talks from all stations bearing on Sanskrit literature

and also productions of Sanskrit plays and the celebration of days of famous poet like Kalidasa.

The Central Sanskrit Board holds annual Sanskrit Elocution Contests.

The Sanskrita Vishva Parishad and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, started by the late K. M. Munshi, deserve a special mention. They have branches in major centres of India for the propagation of Sanskrit. The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan conducts the Saral Sanskrit Examination. Sanskrit private examinations are also conducted by other organisations like the Chittor Sanskrita Bhasha Pracharini Sabha and the Amara Bharati in the South.

Beginning with the very motto of the nation, almost all departments of the Government have adopted significant passages from Sanskrit classics as their motto.

In the acquisition of qualities necessary for the building up of new India, a good grounding in Sanskrit and its thought and culture will be an asset; so that the cultivation of Sanskrit is not a mere antiquarian pursuit but forms part and parcel of the main stream of education in India today.

If we do not remove untouchability root and branch from our hearts: we are a doomed race and Hinduism will like many other "isms" perish and the discredit will be ours.

—Mahatma Gandhi on 'untouchability'

LAND REFORMS:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

There are two main planks of land reform policy—efficiency and equity—Which can bring about an all-round improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the rural under-privileged. Land reform cannot be viewed in isolation from the mainstream of rural development. It is now viewed as an essential ingredient in the process of reforming agriculture. The socio-economic implications of the new strategy in agriculture *vis-a-vis* land reform and the need to devote greater attention to the backward areas inhabited largely by the weaker sections of society have assumed urgency. A number of projects have however, been initiated which seek to improve the socio-economic condition of the rural people. Some of them are in an experimental stage. The important point which can be mentioned is how to integrate the multiplicity of schemes and devise a mechanism which can initiate corrective action through concurrent evaluation of the programmes.

A broad assessment of the programmes of land reform adopted since Independence is that the agrarian structure has remained pretty much the same even after the passage of a large mass of legislation. The laws for the abolition of the intermediary tenures have been implemented fairly efficiently while in the fields of tenancy reform and ceiling on holdings, legislation has fallen short of the proclaimed policy and implementation of the enacted laws has been tardy and inefficient. However, the ownership of land has become more broad-based and the erstwhile principal tenants have acquired a higher social status.

The real change that was necessary related to the status of sub-tenants, tenants of home farm land and the landless. The programmes which could have led to a radical change in the agrarian structure and the elimination of some of the elements of exploitation in the agrarian system and ushered in a measure of distributive justice were those of tenancy reforms, ceiling on agriculture holdings and distribution of land to the landless and small holders. We have met with only limited

success in implementing these programmes. Highly exploitative tenancy in the form of crop sharing still prevails in some parts of the country. Such tenancy arrangements have not only resulted in the perpetuation of social and economic injustice but have also become insurmountable hurdles in the path of the spread of modern technology and improved agricultural practices.

Since Independence, considerable public investments have been made in irrigation, rural electrification, community development, road building and agricultural extension. The investment in irrigation alone has been of the order of over Rs. 2,000 crores and this investment is estimated to have created an additional irrigation potential of about 10 million hectares. The benefits of these public investments have largely accrued to the bigger landowners. The benefits of the recent break-through in agricultural production based on the adoption of modern technology have also gone mainly to the well-to-do farmers, who have succeeded in getting the lion's share of institutional credit and other costly inputs. One of the spectacular results of the spread of modern technology has been a widening of the disparities in wealth and income in rural areas. On top of this, the unplanned spread of mechanisation threatens not only to accentuate the inequalities but also to reduce employment opportunities. In the result, new social tensions are developing in the countryside. The policies for the future have therefore to be planned keeping these facts in view.

Though reduction in the level of ceiling, removing the defects in the ceiling laws and implementing them efficiently is undoubtedly a matter of great importance we should not lose sight of the fact that there are other areas of land reform which are equally important. There is the very important question of according protection to tenants and share-croppers. Some States are yet to enact comprehensive laws for the reform of tenancy on the lines recommended in the Five-Year Plans and even where the necessary laws have been enacted, implementation has been far from satisfactory. Hence the objective of ensuring fair rent and security of tenure still remains unattained in large parts of the country.

In the constitutional division of powers and functions, land reform is a State subject. Administration of land reforms is therefore, primarily the responsibility of the State Government in our federal set-up. This is largely the outcome of the historical evolution and is in keeping with the reality of tenuresituation in various regions of the country. At the same time, two decades of democratic planning have tried to iron out the regional variations and to bring about a measure of uniformity and cohesion in our approach and administration of land reform.

(See Page 70)

All the actions that we see in the world, all the movements in human society, all the works that we have around us are simply the display of thought, the manifestation of the will of man.

Vivekananda

The Problem of URBAN LAND

To millions of people who live in urban areas in our country, the idea of acquiring a bit of land or house-plot in their town or city of their choice is a mere dream. The ordinary person just cannot afford to own a piece of land even in a small town. On the other hand, there are thousands of individuals who have been profited immensely from purchase and sale of lands.

The problem has become more acute since Independence when the pace of urbanisation quickened. Rapid increase in land values in urban areas is a wellknown source of unearned income. On the other hand, high prices of land in urban areas is the major obstacle to the provision of housing for the poorer classes.

The co-existence of palatial houses with ugly slums inevitably leads to social tensions. The need to improve the housing situation in the major cities of India is imperative in order to relieve slums and remove the sub-human conditions of living. Even to-day, thousands of people in cities like Bombay and Calcutta sleep on pavements, impervious to the weather and denied the requirements of minimum privacy.

In recent years, various State Governments, Housing Boards and Civic authorities have initiated moves for low-income group housing, especially with the funds which the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has begun to pump into this programme. The vast majority of the under privileged sections are however still denied a roof over their heads.

Why is this so?. Any solution to this problem will be a radical one in the sense that outdated ideas of ownership of property and management and usage of land require to be completely changed. A thorough overhaul of the entire system of land legislation is inescapable if the pattern of urbanisation is to proceed on desirable lines and the need for a minimum shelter to the people is to be even partly met.

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is out of date to suit today's requirements. The prescribed procedure is cumbersome and time consuming. Compensation is required to be paid at market rates. It invariably involves litigation and blocks progress as attempts at acquisition of land have often been frustrated.

CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY

A thorough revision of the legislation on land and simplification of acquisition procedures is therefore required with a view to making land readily available, especially to people in the low and middle income groups at prices which would be within their reach.

Any scheme of socialisation of land should be backed by well conceived and comprehensive legislation and improved and efficient implementation agencies in all major cities throughout the country. The ceiling on urban property now being introduced is a first step in this direction. The urban land ceiling will, however, have to be followed up by several other measures if a massive housing programme is to be successfully launched in the near future.

There is under-utilisation of available land owing to individual ownership and lack of proper town planning. Speculation also comes into play for unearned gains and capital appreciation in the hands of private individuals. Increase in land value takes place as a result of community efforts and improved services should therefore rightly accrue to the community and not to the individual.

Hide not your thoughts. If it is shameful to think them, it is more shameful to think them.

.....

A system of lease-hold already prevails in Delhi and some other cities where a portion of the unearned income is claimed by the State at the time of transfer or change in usage. This system should be increasingly adopted in all other major cities. Private development of agricultural land within defined urbanisable limits should hereafter be disallowed or be subject to payment of a premium to the State.

Land already in State or Public ownership or control can be better deployed through intensive usage, proper planning and more effective implementation of public projects. A concerted attack on all fronts is necessary to relieve the scarcity and prevailing high prices of land.

LEASE HOLD OF URBAN LAND

First of all, the sale of all urban and urbanisable land should be State controlled. Free-hold lands should be progressively converted into lease-holds. The annual ground rent should be charged separately and not incorporated in the property tax or urban land levy as the case may be.

If necessary, the initial ground rent payable on the transfer of a free-hold into a lease-hold may be left unchanged but there should be a condition for an upward revision of the rental every 20 or 30 years thereafter. The ground rent would be liable to earlier revision on sale, transfer or change in the usage when the State would also have the right to pre-empt the purchase of such land. The resumption of any land should be effected only by payment of the current usage value and not the prospective or potential value.

—Mahatma Gandhi

A system of differential ground rents may be considered with concessions for institutional or social use.

The essentials of the new land legislation should be identical for all States with certain adaptations to suit the different systems of land tenure prevailing in different parts of the country.

For effective implementation, it may be necessary to form City Development Authorities on lines similar to the Delhi Development Authority. They should be vested with powers similar to the Revenue Departments and equipped with well trained staff and sufficient funds to undertake overall urban development work.

HUDCO'S ACHIEVEMENTS

During the brief span of a year, the HUDCO has already sanctioned loans of approximately 38 crores rupees covering 20 major cities such as Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Agra, Meerut, Trivandrum and Surat. This will generate an overall investment of about Rs. 70 crores resulting in about 20,000 new plots and 33,000 houses or apartments for sale to specific income groups at prices and

terms geared to match their paying capacity.

To sum up, the new land policy and the housing programme should provide firstly, for immediate control on sale of urban land in the major cities. There should be more intensive and economic but aesthetic use of available land through proper planning and its rational distribution for social purposes.

Additional land should be opened up and developed on the outskirts of all major cities. Simultaneously, machinery should be created for the installing of the necessary infrastructure and services, such as water supply, electricity and transport. All housing schemes should be primarily undertaken for the benefit of low-income groups in all major cities. Lastly, high-powered City Development Authorities should be formed to ensure implementation of a co-ordinated and target-bound programme of housing and urban development work.

All these imply that a period of hard and clear decisions lie ahead. There can be no *ad hoc* solutions to this major problem. This is the challenge of the decade.

The Author Shri Vinod Parekh is currently the Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN ORISSA

The fisheries activities in the State of Orissa is broadly divided into three aspects i.e., Inland Fisheries, Marine Fisheries and Brackish Water fisheries. There was progress in all the fields during 1971-72 in spite of the devastating cyclone and flood.

INLAND FISHERIES

The department of Fisheries has taken up the responsibility of meeting the demand of fish seeds of both Grampanchayats and private pisciculturists of the State. Reverine spawn was collected from Mahanadi and Brahmani at Nuapatna, Banki and Jenapur by the departmental staff drawn from various districts and about 1,903 lakhs of spawn were collected from the various centres.

Adequate steps were taken to produce fry by induced breeding of the major carps so as to supply pure fry to the people. During the year, 775 lakhs of induced bred spawn were produced in the departmental farms, like kausalyagang, Sambalpur, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Bhawanipatna, Khariar, Bhatrazor, Koksara, Dighi, Bonth, Digpahandi, Podamari, Sonapur and Dhamandanga.

Besides 228 lakhs of cyprinus carpio spawn were produced in the departmental farms like Kausalyagang, Dighi, Kathpal, Sambalpur, Humari, Digapahandi, Parlakhemundi, Bhawanipatana, Nowpara and Khariar.

In addition, attempt for Bundh type breeding was taken up for the first time in the State at Kaluabandha, a small tank on

P. M. Misra

the foot of a hill under Balipada Grama-panchayat situated 22 Kms. from Berham-pur in Ganjam district and 3 lakhs of pure rohu spawn were produced. This place was visited by the members of Estimate Committee of the State.

Spawns thus collected from the natural sources and produced in the departmental farms were reared in the departmental nursery and rearing tanks and were supplied to Gramapanchayats and pisciculturists against their demand. Out of the total 240 lakhs of fries produced in the State during 1971-72 about 209 lakhs of fry were supplied to different Gramapanchayats and private pisciculturists. The department also supplied some fry to Andhra Pradesh. The rest fry were stocked in departmental stocking tanks and reservoirs to yield fish in subsequent years.

The departmental tanks of different fish farms were exploited during the year and about 35 tonnes of fresh water fishes were netted out and marketed.

The village extension service units rendered immense assistance to the private pisciculturists and Gramapanchayats and netted out the village tanks. About 24 tonnes of fresh water fish were caught by these units out of which 25 per cent of the catch was received as departmental share.

In order to increase the production of sweet water fish in the State, fry and fingerlings were stocked in the reservoirs and minor irrigation projects like Hirakud, Mandira, Badjori, Haldia, Sagarmal, Tadaloga, Bhatrajore and Budha Budhiani. A receipt of Rs. 15,185-00 was obtained from the limited exploitation of the reservoirs in 1971-72 against the income of Rs. 2,203-00 in 1970-71.

MARINE FISHERIES

Marine fishing was done at four bases namely Paradeep in Cuttack district and at Chandipur, Chudamani and Kirtania in Balasore district.

Experimental marine fishing was done near Rushikulya mouth in Ganjam district.

During the year, 21 wooden trawlers of 38 to 42 feet size were operated departmentally at the Paradeep fishing base. The landing of fish through these trawlers was 551.97 tonnes and the receipt was Rs. 4,22,879.

Besides four polish trawlers obtained from the Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation Limited were operated by this department at the Paradeep fishing base for deep sea fishing. 361.32 tonnes of marine fish valued to Rs. 2,90,297-00 were landed by these steel trawlers during 1971-72. By improved gears the percentage of shrimp catch increased from 3.9 per cent in 1970-71 to 16 per cent in 1971-72. The wooden trawlers at Paradeep were run on profit basis to some extent.

In Balasore coast 55 mechanised gill netters were operated at Chandipur, Chudamani and Kirtania marine fishing bases. During the year in total 262.46 tonnes of fish were (landed valued to Rs. 5,25,223-00 out of which 17 gill netters were) operated departmentally having a catch of 66.13 tonnes valued to Rs. 1,20,935-00. The rest 38 gill netters were operated on share basis which landed 196.33 tonnes of fish valued to Rs. 4,04,288-00.

The total departmental receipt from sell of fish at Balasore coast was Rs. 2,56,371-00 out of which Rs. 1,35,436-00 was received as departmental share from the share fishing.

The share fishing system was introduced at Chandipur and Kirtania bases in order to popularise marine fishing and to provide self-employment to the trainees who undertook training in launch driving and marine fishing in the departmental marine training centre.

During the year 190 nos. of ex-trainees got self-employment. Marketing of fish at marine bases was done by department to ensure a better price to the share fishers and to safeguard them from the exploitation of the middle men.

The departmental ice plant-cum-cold storage located at Balugaon, Laxmisagar and Majhidia were of great help to the fishermen and public in order to check the spoilage of fish. During the year 2,437 tonnes of ice were produced and sold to public. In the cold storage at Balugaon 10,261 baskets of fish were stored during the year.

In the departmental canning factory at Majhidia near Paradeep 5,472 cans of prawn in brine, pomfret in oil and sahalpanji in oil were produced out of which 5,138 nos of cans worth Rs. 10,000 were supplied to the Cuttack Sadar II, Bhubaneswar and Kujang blocks under "Applied Nutrition Programme" for distribution to the expectant mothers and pre-school children in the Mahila Samities.

Proposals to establish fishing harbour at Paradeep, Dhamara and Gopalpur were pushed for the development of marine

fishing. Project report has been prepared by the Paradeep Port Trust in respect of establishment of fishing harbour at Paradeep and the model study at Pooma has been completed in this connection. In respect of construction of Jetty and Slipway at Chandipur tender call was made by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Orissa who has been entrusted with the work. All preliminaries for establishment of fishing harbour at Gopalpur were already taken up. For the construction of Jetty and Slipway at Adhuan, Kirtania, Hansua, Astarang and Puri the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Orissa was requested to prepare plan and estimate.

BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

The Biological and Technological Laboratory at Balugaon continued research work on prawns and mullets. Interesting research was conducted at Keshpur fish farm to culture brackish water and sweet water fish together. During 1971-72 a project report on Chilka Lake fisheries development was prepared to attract finance of Rs.13 crores from International Banks of Reconstruction Development and International Development Agency. The Scheme is under the active consideration of Government of India. As the mouth of the lake has been silted up and saline water is not entering into the lake in sufficient quantity and the large number of juvenile fishes are not entering inside the lake from the sea, there is depletion of fish population in the lake. It has been proposed to have new mouth by straight out between the sea and the lake near Satpara by dredging the portion in between. It has been proposed to deepen

Palur Channel and parts of the outer channel for free migration of Juvenile fish. The exact location of the new cut depends upon the Model studies which are being conducted at Poona. It has been proposed to construct fishing harbour and have ancillary facilities such as slipway near the new cut so as to operate 120 mechanised wooden boats in order to catch Marine fish. The project also envisages construction of 10,000 acres of fish farms to rear brackish water fish and shrimps in the north east sector of the lake. Out of 38,000 acres that will be reclaimed due to elaborate saline embankments. The rest 28,000 acres can be utilised for agriculture. Road and embankments, etc. have been included so that there will be all weather road from Brahmagiri to Palur with a ferry service between Satpara and Nuapara.

After complete execution of the scheme there will be additional production of 11,650 M. Ts. of fish. The *per capita* income of 16,000 fishermen population of Chilka lake would increase from Rs. 625 to Rs. 3,567 per annum on completion of the project.

TRAINING

Thirteen Deckhands and six Launch Drivers trainees were given practical training in gear technology and marine fishing in the departmental Marine Training Centre at Chandipur in Balasore district. Eleven departmental candidates in the rank of Inspector of Fisheries and

Fishery Supervisors were trained in Inland pisciculture in the departmental Inland Training Centre at Kausalyagang in Puri district.

A new Marine Training Centre was opened at Paradeep in order to train up the people of the State in marine fishing and it was inaugurated by the Minister of Fisheries on 29-12-1971. Forty-two trainees joined during the year and they are continuing their training.

In order to man the schemes and projects of this department properly four departmental officers were deputed under training to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, West Bengal and at the Central Institute of Fisheries, Bombay during the year.

Nine outside candidates completed their training in Engine Driver, Fishery Second hand, Shore Mechanic and Wireless Operator at the Central Institute of Fisheries operating at Ernakulam and Madras. A second batch of 12 outside candidates were deputed in the above trades to Ernakulam and Madras during the year.

MARKETING

In order to supply fish at a fair price for ceremonial purposes and retail consumption five fish stalls were opened at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar by the departmental marketing unit. During the year, 23.7 tonnes of fish were supplied to the consumers.

The author Dr. P. M. Misra is Director of Fisheries, Orissa

MORE FISH FROM PONDS

CUTTACK CENTRAL RESEARCH CENTRE'S SERVICE

India can be proud of the achievements in food front during the twenty-five years of Independence. A number of Research Institutes have evolved new methods for more rice, cotton, Jute, oilseeds, fish etc. One of these, the sub-station of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute at Cuttack is serving the fish farmers in Orissa for more than two decades.

Fisheries, inland and marine, occupy an important place in the economy of the State. More than 46,000 persons of 114 villages around the Chilika lake are earning their livelihood from fishing. Many other centres are there in the State. During 1970-71, the total production of fish in the State from inland sources was 15,500 tonnes.

The Centre at Cuttack is engaged in evolving methods of producing more fish in the ponds. It conducts research in fish production by improving and reorientating the prevailing techniques of fish farming on scientific lines. The emphasis is on increasing the production of fish. It deals with the various problems of pond management. Control of weed in the ponds has been successfully tackled by the use of gaseous ammonia. Research in breeding has evolved strains of improved cultural quantities by hybridization. Fish mortality has been reduced from 90 to 95 per cent to 30 to 40 per cent through a method evolved by the Station.

PRODUCTIVITY OF PONDS

The annual production of local varieties from ponds has increased to about 3,000 K. G. per hectare in Orissa, while in the case of mixed varieties it is 4,000 K. G.

Suitable techniques have been evolved for spawning of a foreign variety called "Common Carp" in ponds all the year round. Two other foreign varieties, "Grass Carp" and "Silver Carp" have also been introduced. These varieties have been bred in ponds for the first time in the world. Through the process of induced breeding, male and female carps are given intra-muscular injections of fish pituitary hormones.

SERVICE TO FARMERS

Fish farmers are served by the Centre through the State Government. They obtain the information regarding careful handling of fish seeds and clearance of nursery ponds. Availability of quality fish seed is very limited. The technique has been evolved to produce adequate quantity of pure fish seed in its farm.

A site near Bhubaneswar has been provided to the Centre by the State for its laboratory, farm and staff quarters. The new premises are under construction on a plot of 150 hectare near the villages of Uttara, Puba sasan and Dhauli.

This Centre of research on pond culture provides services to the fish farmers and imparts a scientific thinking to this less attended branch of agriculture. The ways established are landmarks in the history of development of India's fishery.

Once a dream now a reality

D. MISHRA

R. R. GUPTA

SAL SEED (CHOREA ROBUSTA)

The sal tree is well known to every body in India as the source of one of the most important commercial timber widely used in the constructional work where strength and durability are the main criteria. The sal seed kernels contains upto 12.5 per cent of a greenish hard fat well suited for soap making after suitable refining. After bleaching it could be used as a cocoa butter in chocolate and confectionary products. Sal is one of the outstanding forest trees of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

TOTAL POTENTIAL OF SAL FAT IN INDIA

The total potential of sal fat in India is very large. It is estimated that the total area of sal forest is about 43,000sq. miles equal to 27,520,000 Acres. The anticipated yield of sal fruits per acre is about 400 Kg. equal to 200 Kg. of kernels per acre. Thus the gross potential of sal kernels is approximately about 5,504,000 tonnes. Taking into account 12.5 per cent yield of fat from kernels the gross potential of the sal fat will be about 688,000 tonnes.

FRUITING PERIOD

The Sal fruit ripen from May to july, the exact period varying to some extent from locality to locality. The tree fruits almost every year but attendancy for a heavy seed crop once in three years or so is also well known. The fruit drop to the grounds soon after the ripening.

COLLECTION OF FRUITS

Sal fruits are collected from the forest floor, mostly by tribe population including women and children. In Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar the collection season usually starts about the middle of May and continues for about 4 weeks. The fruits have to be collected before the onset of the monsoon because it is difficult to dry and decorticate the fruits collected during the rainy season.

DECORTICATION

The dried fruits can be decorticated either by hand, or with the help of suitable mechanical decorators. The dewing is being done by hand. The dried fruits are spread on a hard surface to a thickness of about 10 cm. and dewinged by beating with sticks. The dewinged fruits are separated from the broken wings by hand and again spread on a hard surface for decortication which is done by means of small wooden plank of size 30 cm. $\times$ 10 cm. $\times$ 0.3 cm. or a flat piece of stone. Mechanical decorticator have also been devised by the O. T. R. I. Anantpur and H. B. T. I., Kanpur.

STORAGE OF SAL KERNELS

Sal kernels are filled into the gunny bags, each holding about 90 Kg. During storage the kernels are susceptible to attack by insects, mostly of the *Curvulionides* family. The problem of protecting stored kernels from the insect attack was referred to the Directorate of Plant Protection, Government of India and it was found that the treatment of the stored material with aluminium phosphide protects it from insect pest.

EXTRACTION OF FAT

The solvent extraction of sal seed will be carried out by adopting the flaking procedure. The particle size of the kernel will be reduced to 7+10 mesh using fluted rolls and cooking the reduced grits at 2.2-5 Kg./sq. cm. steam pressure and with open steam injection to a limited extent so as to adjust the moisture content of the meal going into the flaking rolls to about

15 per cent. A steam jacketed flight screw kettle will be most suitable for cooking the meal. The out-coming flakes coming through the flaking rolls were tempered. The flake thickness thus obtained will be between .24 to .3 m.m. with a moisture of 8.0 per cent. The flakes thus obtained does not show any sign of disintegration on solvent impact. This is due to the high starch content in the kernel. The researches conducted so far show that it is not possible to obtain good yield of fat by expeller even after proper conditioning the kernels prior to expelling.

REFINING OF CRUDE FAT AND BLEACHING THEREOF

The sal fat is refined by a conventional method of alkali refining. But the bleachability of sal fat is not quite normal. The fat contains pigments of the type require rather unusual amounts of each and carbons even after refining.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAL FAT

The eleic acid contents of sal fat and cocoa butter are almost identical at around 40 per cent. The saturated acids in cocoa butter are palmitic and stearic in roughly in equal proportion of mixed glycerides containing all these three acids. In Sal fat the saturated acid is almost entirely stearic acid leading mostly to stearic eleic glycerides.

ONCE A DREAM NOW A REALITY

Keeping in view of the above facts Shri J. P. Lath, Managing Director of Orissa Oil Industries Limited, Registered office at Cheruapara, Sambalpur,

with his hard and straineous efforts with the co-operation of Government of Orissa established a factory for the extraction of Sal fat at Rairangpur in the district of Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

The Plant is an automatic one which is

fabricated and commissioned by Indian firm, Messrs. De Smet (India), Private Limited, Bombay for the extraction of Sal fat from its kernel. The total capacity of the Plant is 70 tonnes per day for sal kernel which will give about 10 tonnes of sal fat.

(From Page 54)

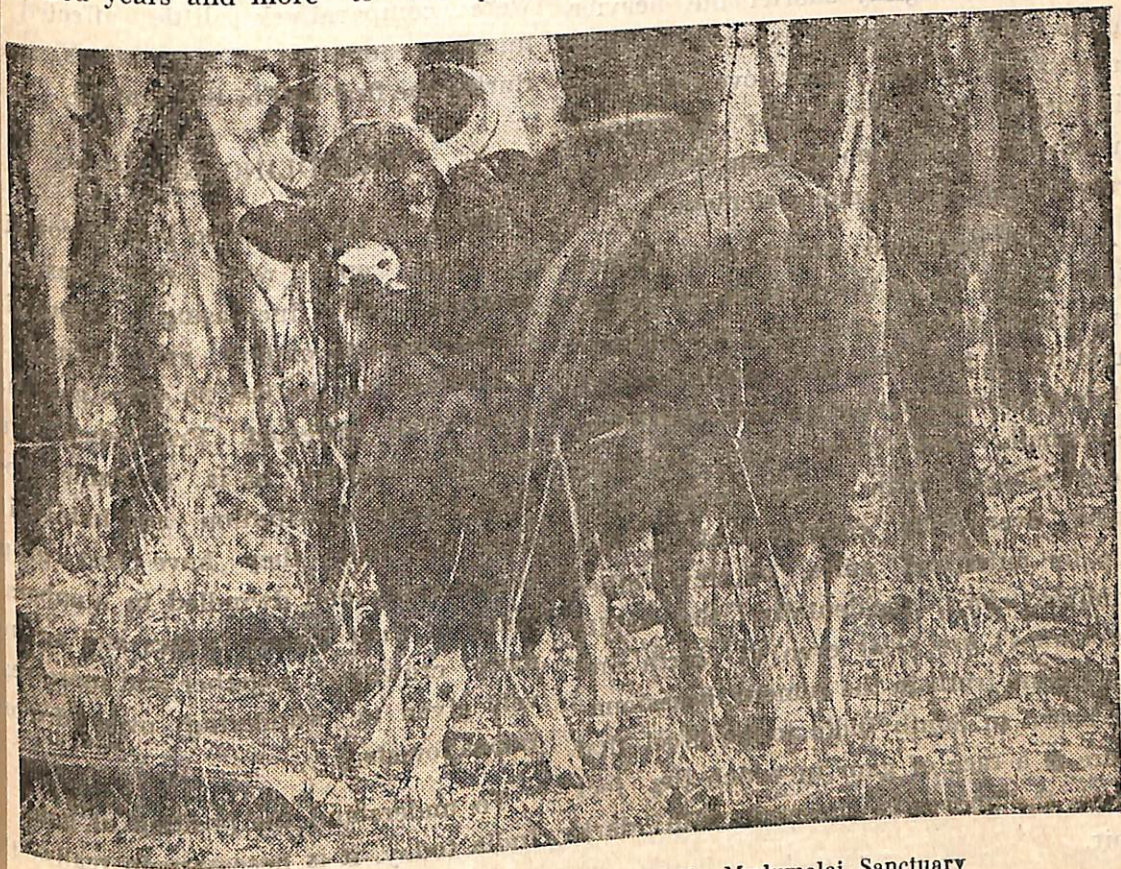
The policy-formulations envisaged at the National level have percolated through the Five-Year Plans and Annual Plans of the States. The policy-issues have also come in for threadbare discussion in the two Chief Ministers' Conferences on Land Reform, we had in 1969 and 1970 under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and a recent one in April, 1972. The Central Land Reforms Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture has gone deep into the problems of ceiling on agricultural holdings and made a number of

recommendations which have now been accepted as a national policy. Accordingly, the ceiling would be applicable to a family as a whole. Based on productivity of the land, ceiling for a family would be fixed within a range. Again, conversion ratios would be fixed for various categories of land. In the formulations of the land policy, the Ministry of Agriculture has been closely associated with the Planning Commission and has taken a number of vital decisions which are of national importance.

GAUR IN INDIA

M. Krishnan

No one quite knows why the gaur was misnamed "the Indian bison", but it is certain that the misnomer goes back a hundred years and more to the period when English-speaking sportsmen displayed a talent for exotic and egregiously incorrect names for the animals they hunted. Sambar were termed "elks" in



A big Gaur cow suckling her grown calf : Mudumalai Sanctuary

Ceylon and in India the muntjak was known as "the jungle sheep", and the gaur "the Indian bison" though it is neither exclusively Indian (having a wide distribution over S. E. Asia) nor any sort of bison. Not to be outdone, the Americans called their bison, which is an authentic bison, "buffalo".

Gaur are the tallest, and much the handsomest, of the world's wild oxen and far exceed in size both the American and the European bison, the latter now virtually extinct. In fact, only the Indian wild buffalo, slightly shorter but heavier in the limbs and barrel, exceeds the gaur in mass and power. Gaur love deciduous hill forests and are highly gregarious, though lone bulls among them seem more truly solitary than among elephants.

An adult gaur bull stands over 6-feet high to the top of the great dorsal ridge and weighs a ton; considering the massive build of the body, the trim, small-hooved, white-stockinged feet seem disproportionately small, but gaur can negotiate steep slopes with ease and keep going over hilly country at a fast clip for miles and miles, as few other animals can. Incidentally, the white "stockings" are clear even at birth and there is no truth in the rumour, occasionally heard in South India, to the effect that there is a race of gaur in which the feet above the hooves is covered with dark hair.

Gaurs are usually found in elephant jungles, where the tree forests are interspersed with glades of tall grass and belts of bamboo. They are given both to grazing and browsing and seem to live with wild elephants on the most amicable terms.

Gaur need plenty of forest territory and wander in herds over their tract, moving on to fresh feeding grounds as seasonal needs dictate. Being animals of the forests, retiring by nature and shy of man, and seldom given to crop raiding, they were comparatively little affected by human occupation of the plains, forests during the first half of this century.

DWINDLING NUMBERS

But with the plains so largely colonised by men and with the inexorable pressure of increasing population driving men to exploit and occupy hill forests, in the last 30 years gaur have been vitally affected. From such worthy literature as is available it is clear that today they have lost considerably and dwindled in numbers many of their former homes and are more crowded together and more rarely given to wandering over dense, numerous forests.

To understand the position of gaur in India today, it is necessary to realise quite apart from limitation of

grounds and competition form other herbivores for cover and fodder that arise directly from deprivation of territory, other factors adverse to their life have gained much-increased inhibitive and even lethal potency because of such deprivation. Chief among these are the vastly increased efficiency of human hostility with the opening up the hill forests and the restriction of gaur to a few known areas and the great risks they now run of being depopulated within these restricted habitats by infectious diseases spread by domestic cattle.

I have never been able to understand what thrills sportsmen derived from hunting this huge, peaceful, retiring wild ox, but at least in the old days such hunting involved seeking gaur out in remote and difficult hill forests and arduous pursuit on foot.

Today, with the gaur restricted to a comparatively limited chain of forests, opened up by roads, the hunting is much easier and I have known shikaris shoot gaur from jeeps and even from treetop machans besides the paths gaur are known to take while trekking from one feeding ground to another. Undoubtedly, hunting has resulted in a considerable number of gaur being killed furtively in recent years.

Apart from the direct, lethal hostility of hunters, the disturbance caused by men freely entering their territory affects gaur seriously, driving them away from the best grounds they have left. The adverse potency of disturbance by men on foot (even when they have no inimical intent) is perhaps the least appreciated depletory factor in our wild life preservation effort today.

In the Mudumalai Sanctuary of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining Bandipur Sanctuary of Mysore, which together constitute the finest stamping-grounds of gaur anywhere in the world, men on foot collecting forest produce, herding cattle, engaged in roadwork or clearing paths and similar activities, may be commonly seen in the remotest reaches of the forests.

The tragic rinderpest epidemic of 1968 (forecast in writing by me in 1966) that killed off hundreds of gaur in the Mudumalai and Bandipur sanctuaries and drove the survivors out of the area, is the most recent and probably the most lethal instance of wild animals being killed off by a cattle-borne epidemic. These two sanctuaries together constitute one faunal area and great composite herds of over 70 gaur could be seen in them in September-October. The rinderpest, which spread from cattle being driven along the main road through both sanctuaries, has resulted in the gaur now being rare in this ancient home of theirs where earlier they were common and the main feature of the two sanctuaries.

Probably the surviving gaur population of the Wynaad will ultimately recover from this set-back, but with the deprivation of territory and the other depletory factors now affecting gaur in India, the need to insulate wild herbivores from cattle-borne epidemics will be obvious.

Gaur have a wide distribution over peninsular India and north-eastern India—in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, the western hills of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. With the dwindling of the

deciduous hill forests in these areas (gaur do not take to the evergreen belts, as elephants do) they have also dwindled in numbers.

FREEDOM

Although none of them is exclusively Indian, to my mind nothing is more characteristic of our faunal wealth than the sight of wild elephants and sambar and especially gaur in the hill forests—no sound is more evocative of these forests than the long-drawn call of a gaur bull to his herd, from which he has been temporarily separated, a low, reverberating moo that carries half a mile in spite of not being loud.

To preserve the quiddity of our wild life it is essential to assure the forest-loving gaur of adequate *lebensraum* and freedom from human disturbance.

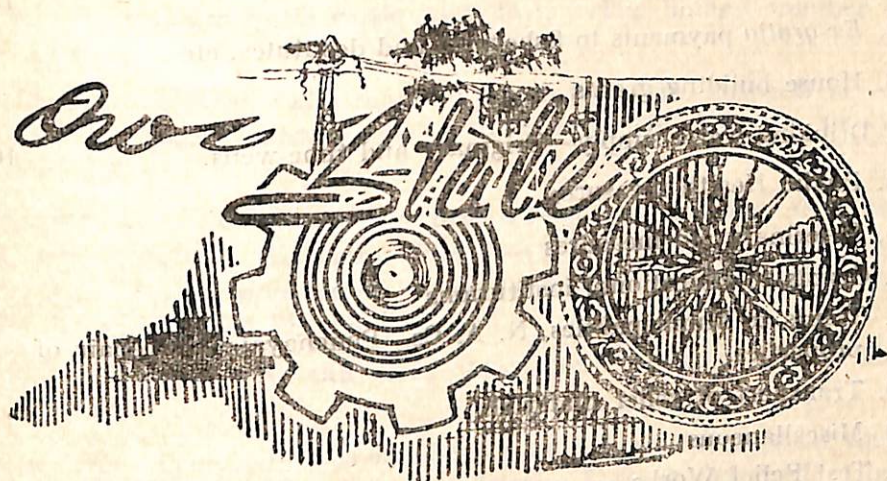
Adult gaur bulls are said to be black and shikar literature suggests that the lone bulls are superior in bodily size and horns to the herd bulls. In my experience of gaur, all over India, this is not always

been with herds and some adult bulls have been with herds, and some adult bulls (both among lone bulls and those with herds) were dark brown rather than black.

The cows are said to be deep brown; actually, they vary in colour from an almost blond light raw umber to vandyke brown and while no distinction on the basis of regions can be made, it is true that the largest cows are usually a distinct raw or burn umber in colour, while the cows of herds of small stature usually have much black hair on the face, neck and body.

Gaur reach their best size in the South, in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore. Whatever the textbooks may say, there is no "rutting season" and calves are dropped during most months of the year. The calves are able to run with the herd within two days of birth and may be as golden fawn, beige or a medium shade of raw umber and already show the horn buds and the light-coloured "stockings" at birth.

The author Shri M. Krishnan is a free lance writer, artist, naturalist and wild life photographer. He was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship for his work on Mammalian fauna of Peninsular India and got Padma Shri award in 1970.



ORISSA PLEADS FOR Rs. 14.25 CRORE AD HOC CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

The Government of Orissa has made a strong plea for an *ad hoc* Central Assistance of Rs. 14.25 crores for undertaking relief and rehabilitation work in the cyclone affected areas of the State.

In a memorandum submitted by the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the State Government also sought central assistance in the shape of additional allotment of 30,000 tonnes of wheat and an equal quantity of rice by September end to meet the needs of the affected areas.

The memorandum recounted the suffering of the people on account of successive natural calamities in the State since May, 1971 and said such severe and extensive losses coming in quick succession had shattered the rural economy, prevented its speedy recovery and had put a very severe strain on the State Government in extending relief and assistance to a large population spread throughout the State. In this context, the memorandum stressed the need for taking up permanent measures to guard against natural calamities.

The permanent measures suggested were taking up of major, medium and minor irrigation projects, rural electrification, multipurpose river valley projects and afforestation of coastal areas.

The *ad hoc* central assistance sought for consisted of the following:—

Item	Ammount in lakhas of Rupees
1. Relief (Shareable items):	
1. Gratuitous relief	150
2. <i>Ex-gratia</i> payments to fishermen and destitutes, etc.	20
3. House building grants	30
4. Drinking water-supply—Originary and tube-wells.	100
5. Public Health measures	5
6. Veterinary aid measures	5
7. Grants to educational institutions	10
8. Grants to Municipalities, N. A. Cs., Panchayats for repair of properties.	10
9. Transport of relief materials	150
10. Miscellaneous	20
11. Test Relief Works	300
	Total 800
2. Repair to public properties:	
1. Repair to Government buildings	25
2. Repairs to roads and bridges P. W. D.	100
	R. E. O. 100
3. Repairs to Irrigation and Flood Control Works	200
	Irrigation Department 100
	R. E. O. 100
	Loans to Third parties 100
	625

Grand Total-Rs. 14.25 crores

The memorandum said apart from the items mentioned above, funds would be necessary for Rural Electrification and for irrigation facilities which would enable the farmers to change their cropping patterns so as to bring better yields.

Stating that full reports of the damages due to the recent cyclone were not yet available, the memorandum said that the following losses had been recorded so far.

Human Lives lost—93 lives have been lost. 44 died in Puri district mostly in the Chilka lake. Ganjam lost 28 persons due to heavy floods.

Cattle Lost—Over 8,396 cattle were lost. The highest number is in Ganjam, 7,313.

Population affected—The reported figure from six districts is 44.64 lakhs persons affected in some way or the other. The figure is likely to reach 50 lakhs.

Area affected—135 Blocks have been affected in varying degrees in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Ganjam. In addition some areas have been slightly affected in Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani.

Crops affected—13.71 lakh acres have been affected. Over 20,000 acres sand-cast.

House, etc., damaged—2,34,000 houses have been damaged in varying degrees mostly in Ganjam and Puri districts. Several hundred schools, Government buildings, Panchayat houses, etc., have been damaged.

COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Inaugurating a 2-day Conference of Collectors and Senior Officers at Bhubaneswar on October 3, 1972, the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy said that the task before them today is more challenging and difficult due to a plethora of conflicting claims and counter claims in the process of initiating and directing the developmental programmes. The Collectors should therefore act as co-ordinator and team-leader in organising the developmental programmes with greater vigour and dynamism for meeting the common man's problems.

The full text of the Chief Minister's speech reads as follows:—

"I extend to you all my cordial welcome to this conference. I am aware that this Conference had to be called at a somewhat short notice but I hope you have found time to go through the problems brought out in the different memoranda circulated for the Conference. It is a little about 4 months you all met here to discuss the problems facing the administration

and took certain decisions. I am sure you will review the actions taken in pursuance of these decisions and the difficulties, if any, faced in their implementation.

"We are meeting to-day at a very difficult time. Successive natural calamities have accentuated the problems facing this poverty-stricken State. The difficult financial situation has been strained for quite sometime past for providing the much-needed relief to the affected population. Besides this, for a variety of reasons—the more important of which are the massive economic burdens of the war with Pakistan, the refugee influx and the events leading to Bangla Desh—the entire country is now faced with the problems of rising prices. This has to be tackled successfully so that the concept of the basic minimum needs programme which is to be one of the key objectives of the 5th Five-Year Plan can have real meaning. The genuine expectations of the people have to be fulfilled and a better standard of living assured for them, consistent with the socio-economic objectives and priorities. It is against this background that we are meeting here to-day.

"From the memoranda which would be taken up for discussion to-day and tomorrow I find a number of important items, such as distribution system of essential consumer goods with a view to ensure a fair price to the consumer and to prevent hoarding and smuggling; intensification of the Rabi programme to make good the loss sustained by the State in Khariff; distribution of the surplus land among the landless population and developmental activities at the district level. I hope you will discuss these problems in depth, analyse the various facts and interactions and take suitable decision on each item. Conferences of this nature are extremely useful if they are taken up in the proper spirit of appreciating each other's problem and enabling a kind of feedback of the problems confronting the field administration to the decision-making levels in the Secretariat and thereby enabling responsible decision-making consistent with the requirements of the field. Such Conferences, should therefore, economise a lot of correspondences and cross-references and are to be looked upon as aids to clearer and comprehensive decision-making.

"At the outset I want to make one point clear. Government attach the highest possible importance to the role of the Collector in the process of initiating and directing the developmental programmes. More than that we believe that the district administration is the point where it is possible to gather a reasonably authentic view of what the people want, reconcile this view to the overall frame-work of the objectives of Government and transmit them to the higher decision-making levels. The fact remains that historically people in this country looked up the district administration, and more particularly the Collector, as the focal point in the entire hierarchy. Even though the theory of 'Ma-bap' administration is over-

the district administration still remains the most important agency through which Government can carry their programmes to the people. The need for the qualities of interactive rather authoritarian leadership is, therefore, supreme. No longer it is possible for the District Magistrate to merely command as in the past. He has to-day the more challenging and certainly the more difficult job of gathering an authentic view of the local needs from a plethora of conflicting claims and counter-claims, giving it an administrative context and above all, undertaking the role of co-ordinator, and team-leader in organising development. No doubt we would like that he has adequate powers and the necessary trust to discharge these onerous responsibilities and that different Department of Government attach requisite degree of importance to the key role which he must play if development programmes are really to make any significant headway. Simultaneously reorientation at the district level has to be made at least in two significant directions. Firstly, there has to be a better sensitivity to the socio-political climate and the cultural ethos and greater responsiveness to the common man's problems. As I have pointed out earlier, this responsiveness is by no means an easy task. In a democratic set-up the authority operating at the field level requires to put in painstaking efforts to discern the real needs of the common man and then to decide what administrative measures will lead to the fulfilment of these needs. I need hardly emphasise that for both these functions we have to depend primarily on the district administration and the Collector as its leader.

"Secondly the Collector has to assume this administrative leadership which has changed from the earlier authoritarian model to the co-operative, interactive and team-leader model of today. There can be no substitute for energy dynamism and effective leadership at the district level.

"The most important immediate problem facing us today is the problem of organising adequate relief measures. All of you are aware that despite the difficult financial position the State Government have tried to do their utmost to provide adequate relief. We have to ensure that this relief reaches the proper persons and in time. In a natural calamity timely assistance from the Government is the most important thing. If it reaches late it loses all its grace. Secondly, it has to be realised that every paise spent on relief is one paise less that is available for development and, therefore, to the extent that is possible, the programmes like test Relief, distribution of seed loans and bullock loans are to be so organised that they eventually lead to building up permanent assets for development.

"Thirdly the ultimate solution to problem of relief has to be accelerated development and measures designed to root out, as far as possible, the causes of the calamities, long-term measures for combating natural calamities are, therefore, to be planned out and executed.

"Making available essential consumers articles like rice, atta, sugar, kerosene, edible oils and coarse cloth at fair prices to the common man is one of the most important objectives of the Government. The Supply administration has, therefore, to be fully alive to its importance. It is not my point to under-estimate the difficulties of a full-fledged public distribution system to achieve these objectives. The need, however, remains that Government have to mobilise all their resources and administrative channels to ensure the achievement of these objectives in conditions of scarcity. You have to consider at length how we are going to achieve it. Specifically, greater attention has to be paid to the problems of the rural consumer. In the rural areas the retail trade suffers from numerous inadequacies and handicaps. It is also common knowledge that the rural consumer is less organised and perhaps for that reason, less vocal than his urban counterpart. This is all the more the reason why we should be more attentive to his problems. Adequate number of retail-trading centres have to be organised to handle the retail trade in the interior areas. Continuous and systematic supply line has to be established between these retail centres and the storage and distribution points. Constant supervision must be made on the functioning of these retail centres with a view to ensure that stocks really reach the common man and do not find a way to the wrong market. All these would involve a greater vigor and dynamism, a more systematic planning out of details than has been possible so far and a determination to make supervision effective. I would like that concrete steps are planned out for the achievement of this very important objective.

"At the district level we have at the moment the District Development Committee and the District Development Advisory Board. You are aware, our ultimate objective is to frame integrated district development plans for each district. The Planning Board and the Planning Department are being suitably strengthened to give technical guidance to the district authorities for formulation of development plans for the districts. I understand that quite sometime back district development plans were sought to be formulated on a pilot basis in 3 districts namely, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Cuttack. It is a pity that they have not made any significant headway so far. It has now been realised that the success of development depends upon a multi-level planning and more particularly planning at the district or regional level. I would like you also to discuss about the arrangements for drawing up such district plans without any further loss of time. Presently, however, the plan schemes of all the Departments in respect of each district have been compiled. It has to be ensured that the allotments for these schemes are released in time and concerned Heads of Departments undertake a quarterly review of the plan schemes relating to that Department in respect of each district and report to the District Development Advisory Board and Government. Each Department, in other words,

has to be more responsive to the implementation of development programmes in the field and take up a continuous review at the level of the Planning Department, as it alone will not solve the problems. I would like the Development Commissioner to work out the details for this kind of quarterly review at the level of the Head of the Departments. This will enable all concerned namely, the Planning Department, the Administrative Department and the Development Advisory Board to take stock of the progress of plan schemes every quarter and the difficulties and bottlenecks which come up in the process of implementation.

I have earlier referred to the role of the Collector as a leader of the team engaged in development. I am sorry to say that at the district level as much as the level of the Secretariat there seems to be an inability to work together in a co-ordinated manner in the context of particular programmes. Take for example, the case of a minor irrigation project. The Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation will no doubt execute the project. But the project is not merely an exercise in investment. It makes available a very important input which has to be fully utilised for increased agricultural production. The project has therefore, to have an ayacut map showing details of the villages, the cultivators and the plots which will benefit from it. The Block Agency and the Agriculture Department have thus to take up all necessary advance actions by way of extension work, strengthening of credit systems, etc., so that every acre which gets the benefit of irrigation is actually utilised for multiple-cropping and improved practices are resorted to. The services and credit necessary for improved production have also to be made available. All this should be possible if the Collector takes an active interest in the matter. Examples of this nature can be multiplied. The need for co-ordination is thus very great. The Collector has to provide the administrative leadership to ensure this co-ordination.

"As there are imbalances between the States and the Districts, there are imbalances even between different areas of particular districts. There are also weaker and vulnerable sections of the community including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Collector as the head of the district has to give particular attention to the problems of the less developed areas of the district and the less fortunate and more vulnerable sections of the community. That will ensure the necessary confidence of the common man in the impartiality of the administration.

"We look upon the Collector as the eyes and ears of the Government at the district level. He has to provide necessary administrative leadership and initiative in the process of development and growth. This, no doubt is a difficult but challenging and exciting task. I hope the different Departments of Government and the Development Commissioner will find out ways and means to stream-line the functioning of the Heads of

Departments in relation to the development work in the districts so that a meaning-full frame work is created between the Collectors and the Heads of Departments, the latter looking upon the former as the most important-agency for the success of his programme and reporting to him and the District Development Board the progress and the difficulties from the technical side of the development programmes every quarter. Since unemployment problem is also very acute this review at the field level should also bring out the employment generated in respect of each scheme. This would enable us to have an overview of employment-generation through normal development works and thereby scrutinise the need for supplementing it through relief-oriented works.

"I have sought to broadly touch the more important points concerning development and district administration so necessary to speed up economic recovery and growth of the State's economy. I would like to be briefed about the important decisions which you take as a result of your deliberations at the end of the Conference."

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AILING ARTIST

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for treatment of Shri Adwaita Charan Mohanty, noted Oriya Dramatist, who is now bed-ridden with paralytic stroke at Cuttack.

The money has been sanctioned out of the grants placed at the disposal of the Cultural Affairs Department for providing financial assistance to indigent artists.

MORE THAN Rs. 1.25 CRORES ALLOTTED FOR TEST RELIEF WORK IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS **Rs. 89 LAKHS ALLOTTED FOR SEED & BULLOCK LOAN** **2.500 TONNES OF RICE BEING TRANSPORTED FOR RETAIL CENTRES**

Over 1.25 crores of rupees have been allotted in the last few days by Government to the 13 districts of Orissa for taking up labour intensive test relief projects. Rs. 25 lakhs were allotted during the last week of August and Rs. 75 lakhs during September making a total of Rs. 100 lakhs for test relief alone. Another Rs. 25 lakhs have been allotted for constructing cross bundhs through the R. E. O. The funds placed at the disposal of the Collectors from 15th June, 1972 to-date exceeds 2½ crores of rupees. Collectors have been advised to undertake test relief works of a durable and productive nature.

Setd and Bullock loans of nearly Rs. 89.00 lakhs have been allocated to the districts during the last few weeks and are under distribution. A chart showing the final allocations made district-wise is given below.

District	Allocations for Test		Relief to districts		Agricultural loans		
	From 15th June to 3rd week of August	Allocation given in last week of August	Allocation given in September	Total of Col. 2, 3 and 4	August 1972	September 1972	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Rs. in lakhs)							
1. Cuttack ..	33,95,000	5.00	10.15	49,10,000	10.60	5.00	15.60
2. Puri ..	6,94,000	2.00	6.50	15,44,000	1.00	1.00	2.00
3. Balasore ..	15,87,500	3.00	5.10	23,91,500	7.20	3.00	10.20
4. Mayurbhanj	16,29,950	2.00	5.10	23,39,950	2.00	1.00	3.00
5. Keonjhar ..	12,95,950	2.00	3.60	18,55,950	4.95	2.00	6.95
6. Dhenkanal ..	20,81,950	2.00	3.60	26,41,950	4.05	2.00	6.05
7. Ganjam ..	6,07,000	1.00	9.10	16,17,000	6.20	1.00	7.20
8. Sambalpur ..	12,75,000	2.00	6.45	21,20,000	17.50	2.00	19.50
9. Sundargarh ..	6,00,000	1.00	3.40	10,40,000	2.50	1.00	3.50
10. Bolangir ..	4,25,000	1.00	4.75	10,00,000	3.50	1.00	4.50
11. Kalahandi ..	4,19,000	1.00	5.70	10,89,000	3.00	1.00	4.00
12. Koraput ..	7,50,000	2.00	10.26	19,76,000	4.00	1.00	5.00
13. Phulbani ..	2,00,000	1.00	2.70	5,70,000	1.00	0.50	1.50
Total ..	1,49,60,350	25.00	76.41	2,51,01,350	67.50	21.50	89.00

Over 4 lakhs beneficiaries are receiving gratuitous relief of Atta every day. Nearly 25 lakhs of children and nursingmothers are receiving mid-day CARE feeding programmes through Schools and other institutions. CARITAS has provided food rations for over 1.17 lakhs beneficiaries. Thus, 30 lakh beneficiaries are receiving food every-day.

A programme for intensive khariff and rabi programme by completing reservoir irrigation projects, lift irrigation pumps, repair of tanks & supply of agricultural inputs with the Central Government assistance of Rs. 4.5 crores is being launched during this month. Central assistance has been asked for continuing relief programme in the newly affected drought areas and in the old cyclone distress areas beyond October, 1972. 25,000 tonnes of rice are now being transported from Punjab, Hariyana and U.P. to provide more rice for sale through retail centres.

ORISSA GUEST CONTROL ORDER

The Orissa Guest Control Order, 1968 issued by the State Government in exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 had restricted the number of guests that could be entertained with 'prohibited foodstuffs' (meaning sweets and all foodstuffs prepared from or containing cereals or pulses) to 150 (including the host or hosts) at marriage or funerals and to 50 (including the host or hosts) at ordinary parties or entertainments or social or other functions. In addition, certain restrictions on the number of courses which could be served in the parties were also placed.

To meet the large demand for foodstuffs through the public distribution system, which has arisen in the State as a result of a succession of natural calamities including cyclone, flood, and drought, the State Government have already opened a very large number of retail centres throughout the State and more such centres are being opened according to the needs of different areas. The substantial offtake through these retail centres has been met by the State Government and further requirements would also be met. However, the state Government after taking into account the overall food situation in the country and in the State, have decided that consumption of foodgrains at parties and other functions including marriages or funerals should be further reduced. Accordingly, vide Supply Department Notification No. 21752, dated 2-9-1972, amendments have been made to the Orissa Guest Control, Order, 1968 in terms of which the number of guests that could be served with 'prohibited foodstuffs' at marriages or funerals has been reduced from 150 to 100 and at ordinary parties or entertainments or social or other functions from 50 to 25. The other restrictions remain unchanged.

Instructions have been issued by the State Government to the field agencies to enforce the provisions of the amended Orissa Guest Control Order and the State Government appeal to the general public to cooperate fully in this task.

CHIEF MINISTER'S DISCUSSION WITH DR. RAO

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa suggested for provision of special allocation in the Fifth Five-Year Plan for long-term cyclone protection measures in Orissa. The allocation suggested could be on the same lines as for flood-control measures in the plan provision.

This suggestion came up for discussion when Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation & Power, who was on a day's visit to Orissa, called on the Chief Minister at her Secretariat Office chamber, on October 3. Dr. Rao appreciated the proposal and said that this suggestion would be taken up for consideration by the Government of India and the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The details of this proposal could be discussed at various levels and finalised in consultation with the experts.

Dr. Rao also discussed with the Chief Minister about the location of a high-powered radar unit at Paradeep. It was revealed that the preliminaries in this connection were now over and a suitable building was being looked-for, for locating the unit.

During discussion with the Union Minister, it was agreed that a Committee would be set up in Orissa to prepare a Master Plan for Irrigation and Power Generation. The Committee, the details of which are to be worked out, will consist of eminent persons in the field drawn from the Centre and the State. Dr. Rao agreed to extend all possible assistance to the State Government in preparation of the Master Plan.

The Chief Minister and the Union Minister also discussed about the speedy execution of Rengali and Bhimkund Projects.

REVENUE MINISTER'S VISIT TO CYCLONE AND FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS OF GANJAM AND PURI DISTRICTS

Revenue Minister Shri Brajamohan Mohanty visited Bhanjanagar and Aska, the worst flood and cyclone affected areas of the Ganjam district on September 14, 1972. He also visited Nayagarh and Khandapara in Puri district on his way to Bhanjanagar. At Nayagarh he went up to the breach in the bank of the river Kusumi and saw for himself how the heavy rush of water through this breach has caused considerable damage to the sugar

cane and ragi crops besides paddy crops in some of the neighbouring villages. Nayagarh S. D. O. informed the minister that according to the preliminary estimate 124 villages of Nayagarh and Khandapara blocks have been affected by this flood. He informed that till 13-9-1972 some of the villages could not be contacted. Revenue Minister asked him to contact all these villages by the night any how and to rush the relief materials to these villagers by means of any conveyance that will be available. He asked him to sell controlled rice by the help of the Supply Department staff. He asked the local officers to start test relief work and repair works of the other Departments immediately.

Revenue Minister visited yesterday several breaches in the protective embankment of the river Badanai which has caused considerable damage to paddy crops and other cash crops. According to the preliminary report of the Bhanjanagar S. D. O. about 300 villages have been affected by the heavy flood in this subdivision. About one and half lakh acres of the paddy field have been affected by the 18 breaches in the embankments of the Bhanjanagar river in the Bhanjanagar Subdivision. 30,000 acres have been sand casted and 10,000 houses have been damaged by the flood and cyclone. Revenue Minister visited some of the worst breaches in the embankments of the rivers Badanai and Baghua. The heavy rush of flood water through the Badanai breach at Nuagaon in Bhanjanagar has considerably damaged the irrigation canal, roads besides paddy fields. Panchayat Saw Mill and one Private saw mill at Nuagaon have been considerably damaged. Hundreds of logs of these saw mills have been carried away by the heavy rush of voluminous flood water.

Revenue Minister discussed with local Assembly members, local representatives, S. D. Os., Irrigation and Road and Building Engineers at Nayagarh, Bhanjanagar, Berhampur, Aska, Khallikote & Balugaon regarding the extent of damage and immediate relief measures in the affected areas. He asked the Collector to allot funds to the Subdivisional Officers of the affected areas to start test relief works immediately. He also asked Irrigation Engineers to start repair work immediately so that affected poor people may get employment. He advised him to collect information regarding damage to the houses, damage to crops and damages to the roads and other public works within a short time. He asked the Collector to sell rice for a few days with the help of Supply Department staff.

According to the estimate of Irrigation Department Rs. 1.48 crores will be required for the restoration of Irrigation and Flood protection works in the District of Ganjam. Superintending Engineer, Ganjam and Koraput Electrical Circle has estimated that Rs. 11 lakhs will be required for the restoration of electricity in the district.

Shri Ballav Panigrahi, Govt. Chief Whip, Shri Somanath Rath, M. L. A. accompanied him in his tour. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, M. P. and Dr. Baliar Singh, M. L. A. accompanied him up to Nayagarh.

FIVE THOUSAND TONNES OF BULGAR WHEAT FOR CYCLONE AFFECTED PEOPLE

In response to the Chief Minister's request, the Union Food Minister has allotted five thousand tonnes of soya fortified Bulgar wheat for the emergency feeding programme in cyclone affected areas of Orissa.

The Union Food Ministry does not normally arrange supplies for emergency feeding programme. But in view of the special situation prevailing in Orissa, the present allotment has been made, according to a communication by the State Government.

STATE LEVEL FAMILY PLANNING MASS EDUCATION AND CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

State Government have constituted a "State Level Family Planning Mass Education and Co-ordination Committee" with the Secretary, Health & Family Planning Department, Government of Orissa and Director of Family Planning as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

The other members of the Committee are Director of Health Services, Orissa, Director of C.D. & P.R. (C.D.) Department, Director of Public Relations, Station Director. A.I.R., Cuttack, Regional Officer, 5-Year Plan Publicity, Government of India, Press Information Officer, Government of India, Field Exhibition Unit Officer, Government of India, Labour Commissioner.

The other non-official members of the aforesaid Committee are : Shri Rabindra Mohan Das, EX-M. L. A., Balasore, Dr. Narayani Panda, Marwari-pada, Sambalpur and Shri Kumar Majhi, M.P.

The Mass Education and Media Officers, State Family, Planning Bureau are member Convener of this Committee.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI, UNION DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE VISITS ORISSA

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister for Finance, appealed to the people to save their money under the small savings scheme. If the people in large numbers saved money under the scheme, it would amount to crores of rupees which could be utilised for development of the country, she said.

Shrimati Rohatgi, who was addressing a public meeting in Satyabhampur, a village 15 kms. east of Bhubaneswar on September 13, referred to the calamity caused by the cyclone in Orissa and said that to meet the situation they needed huge sums of money. Small saving was one of the means in this direction. She praised the efforts that were being made in Orissa to promote the scheme and hoped that the targets set up in Orissa would be achieved.

Shri Banka Bihari Das, State's Finance Minister, who presided over the meeting said that small savings would help in the implementation of "Garibi hatao" programme. The scheme was one of the four ways of securing money to remove poverty among the people. The other three ways were loans from foreign countries, taxation and the printing of more currency notes. The latter created more problems than solving them, he added.

Shri Das said just as the struggle for freedom was carried on by the poor, the struggle against poverty also should be carried on by the poor. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, M. P. and Shri Basanta Kumar Behera, M. L. A. were among others who addressed the meeting. Shrimati Rohatgi gave away the shield for highest saving to the Baliantha Panchayat Samiti in the district of Puri for securing second position in the State.

We are citizen of no mean Country and we are proud of the land of our birth, of our people, our culture, our tradition.

Intolerance has been the greatest enemy of our progress.

—S. Radhakrishnan



Orissa Subordinate Information Officers Association was formally inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at Kalamandap, Bhubaneswar on July 7, 1972

Photo shows : The Chief Minister addressing the meeting after inauguration

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister for Finance arrived at Bhubaneswar Airport on September 12, 1972 on a two-day tour of Orissa. She was received at the Airport by Shri Banka Bihari Das, Minister, Finance





Smt. Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister for Finance is seen discussing with the Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at the latter's official residence on 13-9-1972

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister for Finance addressing the meeting of the State Advisory Board of National Savings at the Secretariat Conference room on 13-9-1972
Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, Orissa and Shri Banka Bihari Das, Minister Finance are also seen in the picture





Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, Orissa is meeting the Press at Bhubaneswar on September 11, 1972

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Jagannath Pahadia, Deputy Minister, Communications, Government of India inaugurated 50 lines Telex at Bhubaneswar on 8th September 1972. Shri Banka Bihari Das, Minister, Finance was present on the occasion

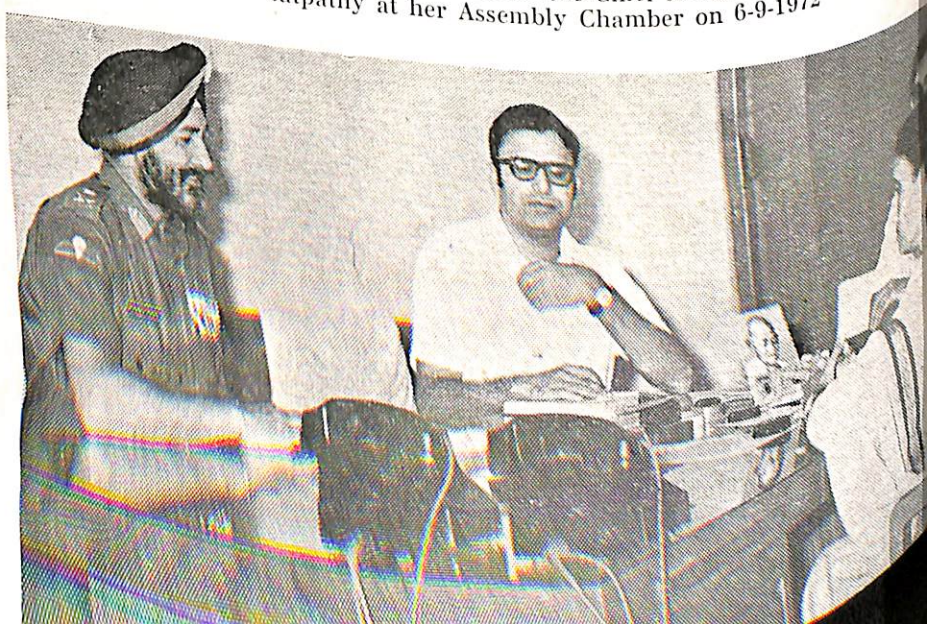




Vice-Admiral N. Krishnan, Commanding in Chief, Eastern Naval Command called on the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at the latter's Assembly retiring Room on 6-9-1972. Shri P. Misra, Secretary Home is also seen in the Picture

NEWS IN PICTURES

Major General Shaheg Singh, General Officer Commanding, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar called on the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at her Assembly Chamber on 6-9-1972





The Second Annual Conference of the All Orissa Assistant Settlement Officers and Kanungo Association was held at Bhubaneswar on August 30, 1972. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty, Minister, Revenue delivering his inaugural speech at the Conference

NEWS IN PICTURES

A new Sub-Treasury was declared opened at Jagatsinghpur by Shri Banka Bihari Das, Minister, Finance on September 1, 1972. Shri Lakshman Mallick, Minister Works and Transport presided over the function arranged on this occasion





Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, Orissa visited the cyclone-hit area near Balugaon in Puri district on September 12, 1972. Shrimati Satpathy visited the spot, where a breach has been caused on the National Highway No. 5

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Binayak Acharya, Minister Agriculture discussing farmers and agriculture experts at Paradhiapalli Sambalpur district





Herbert Gordon, consul General of U. S. A. at Calcutta
 met on the Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at
 the Secretariat on September 13, 1972

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Nilamani Senapati, President of the State Council of Youth Hostel
 Association addressing on its Founders' Day meeting held at
 Bhubaneswar on August 26, 1972





Shri Binayak Acharya, Minister Agriculture addressing a public meeting at Sargipali in Sundargarh district

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Cultural Association of Supply Department had staged a play 'Kaka Jyosthi' at Rabindra Mandap on 28-8-1972. Shri Nilamoni Routray, Minister Supply inaugurated the function

Photo Shows.— The Minister witnessing one of the top scenes of the play



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September, 1972

1-9-1972 ... The Governor of Orissa, Shri G. K. Misra visited the drought affected area of the district of Bolangir.

2-9-1972 ... The Chief Minister of Orissa, Shrimati Nandi Satpathy visited the drought affected areas of Ganjam district.

A new sub-treasury was opened at Jagatsinghpur

The Governor of Orissa, Shri Gatikrushna Misra inaugurated the Circuit House building at Sundargarh.

4-9-1972 ... Subscriptions to Orissa Government 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent loan floated

5-9-1972 ... The Orissa Ayurved Amendment Bill was passed in the State Assembly.

The Orissa Land Refoms (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the State Assembly.

The Agriculture Minister, Shri Binayak Acharya inaugurated a branch of Andhra Bank at Rambha in Ganjam district.

6-9-1972 ... Vice Admiral Mr. N. Krishnan visited Orissa

The panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill was passed in the State Assembly.

The leaders of all political parties in Orissa called upon the students, parents, teachers and the public to cooperate with the University authorities in conducting the examinations peacefully.

7-9-1972 ... The Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy assured the members of the State Assembly that the Naval School will be established in Orissa.

The Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Bill seeking to abolish Trust Estates as intermediaries was passed in the Orissa Assembly.

The Union Steel minister, Shri Mohan Kumar Mangalam visited Rourkela.

8-9-1972 ... The Union Deputy Minister for Communications Shri Jagannath Pahadia inaugurated a 50-line Telex Exchange at Bhubaneswar.

- 9-9-1972 ... Heavy rains in Coastal Orissa
The Union Deputy Minister Shri Jagannath Pahadia laid the foundation stone of a P. & T. colony at Berhampur.
- 10-9-1972 ... The storm on the Orissa coast brought untold miseries to the people in the coastal districts of Ganjam and Puri. Coastal Orissa from Gopalpur to Chandbali experienced sufferings due to heavy rain, cyclone and tidal wave.
- 11-9-1972 ... State Agriculture Minister Shri B. Acharya visited the cyclone affected areas of Ganjam district.
Entire Ganjam district in general and Ganjam Block, Rangeilunda Block, Rambha area, Patrapur Block, Chhatrapur Block in particular terribly suffered due to cyclone and tidal wave.
- 12-9-1972 ... Relief work started on war footing by Government in the affected areas of this month's cyclone.
Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy flew over cyclone-hit areas of Ganjam district to have an aerial view.
- 13-9-1972 ... Air dropping of food packets in the interior areas of Chilka lake started.
The Union Deputy Finance Minister Shrimati Shusila Rohtagi visited Bhubaneswar.
- 14-9-1972 ... The Union Minister of State for Finance, Mr. K. R. Ganesh visited Bhubaneswar.
- 16-9-1972 ... *Ad hoc* Central aid of rupees one crore was sanctioned for relief measures in cyclone hit areas of Orissa.
The 1971 Kalinga Prize for popularization of Science has been awarded to French Physicist Prierre Auger for his outstanding work in developing nuclear special research and international cooperation in science matters.
- 17-9-1971 ... The Orissa Government granted an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 300 to the next of the kin of each of the persons killed in the cyclone and tidal wave in the State.
- 19-9-1972 ... The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi promised all necessary help to Orissa for relief and rehabilitation in cyclone affected areas.
- 20-9-1972 ... The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited the cyclone affected areas of Koraput, Ganjam and Puri districts.

The Orissa Government urged the Centre to grant *ad hoc* aid of Rs. 14-25 crores to the State for relief and repair work in cyclone affected areas.

21-9-1972 ... The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressed a public meeting at Aska.

The Prime Minister left Orissa for new Delhi

22-9-1972 ... A cyclonic gale with 110 km. per hour blew over the southern coast of Orissa (Rambha to Gopalpur) causing suffering to people and damage to houses and crop. Heavy rain in Ganjam disrupted life in the district.

Gunupur town nearby villages submerged under 10' water due to flood in river Bansdhara. Many areas of Ganjam district and Khurda Subdivision were marooned.

Shri Bhairab Chandra Mohanty, M.L.A. from Cuttack City Assembly constituency resigned from the membership of the Assembly.

23-9-1972 ... The Orissa Cabinet decided to put off the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill for the time being.

Train services between Waltair and Howrah remained disrupted due to floods in southern Orissa rivers.

26-9-1972 ... The Orissa Assembly passed a resolution to authorise Union Parliament to legislate on Urban Property ceiling.

The Chief Minister sanctioned rupees two lakhs for undertaking test relief work in Gunupur area of Koraput district after her visit of flood damages in the town.

99 TEACHERS SELECTED FOR NATIONAL AWARDS

Ninety-nine teachers have been selected for this year's National Awards. They include 55 primary school teachers, 35 secondary school teachers and 9 Sanskrit teachers. Among them are nine women teachers. This brings the total number of teachers selected since the inception of awards in 1958 to 1301.

Each award consists of a certificate of merit and a cash payment of Rs. 1,000. The awards will be distributed to the teachers at a special function to be held in Delhi. The scheme of National Awards to teachers was introduced with the object of raising their prestige and giving public recognition to those of outstanding merit.

The selected teachers are :

Andhra Pradesh :

Primary Teachers : Shri C. Jagath Das, Shri U. Subbaraju, Shri B. Narayanamurty Gupta and Shri G. Venkoba Rao.

Secondary Teachers: Shri Anumolu Venkatappaiah and Shri Syed Khaja Moinuddin.

Assam

Primary Teacher : Shri Cheniram Pachani.

Secondary Teacher : Shri Lambodar Bhuyan.

Bihar

Primary Teachers: Shri Ganga Prasad Mahto, Shri Anirudh Prasad Singh and Shri Sheo Dayal Sundi.

Secondary Teachers: Shri Narayan Chandra, Shri Jagdish Shukla and Shri Lalit Singh.

Gujarat

Primary Teachers : Shrimati Valand Savitaben Motilal, Shri Vankar Dalpatbai Bhagubhai, Shri Bhatt Chandrashankar and Shri Desai Balvantrai.

Secondary Teacher : Shri Antani Vinodrai.

Haryana

Primary Teacher: Shri Mansa Ram.

Secondary Teacher: Shrimati Shanti Bhan.

Himachal Pradesh

Primary Teacher: Shri Anant Ram Thakur.

Jammu and Kashmir

Secondary Teacher: Shri Abdul Ahad Kaifi.

Kerala

Primary Teachers: Shrimati M. T. Kunheerumma, Shri P. Daniel and Shri K. G. Gopalan Nair.

Secondary Teachers: Shri V. G. Bhaskaran Nair, Shri V. G. John and Shri Sr. Lucina.

Madhya Pradesh

Primary Teachers : Shri Premilal Goulia, Shri Waman Rao Khadke, Shri Parash Ram Dixit and Shri Ranjit Singh.

Secondary Teachers: Shri Ram Sharan Tamboli and Shri Ambika Prasad Shrivastava.

Maharashtra:

Primary Teachers: Shri Pande Ramchandra Narayan, Shri Ladage Baburao Appana, Shri Tapi Shriram Shankar, Shri Kholkumbe Shripad Ramachandra and Shri Kadam Ramchandra.

Secondary Teachers: Shrimati Bhawalkar Pratibha Anant, Shri Pande Trimbak, Shri Mali Udhav Jayaram, Shri Dhokte Ambadas Eknath and Shri Chaudhari Bapurao.

Meghalaya

Primary Teacher: Shri Helison Marak.

Mysore

Primary Teachers: Shri B. Krishna Sastry, Shrimati K. Franciscamma and Shri Gurushant Mallappa Kamanuri.

Secondary Teachers: Shri K. Marigowda and Shri Annappagowda Thimmana.

Orissa

Primary Teachers: Shri Bhabagrahi Mohapatra and Shri Sashi Bhusan Patel

Secondary Teacher: Shri Kanhu Charan Samal.

Punjab

Primary Teacher: Shri Vir Chand Puri.

Secondary Teacher: Shrimati Bhagwant Bawa.

Rajasthan

Primary Teachers: Shrimati Shanti Devi Jain and Shri Nathu Lall.

Secondary Teacher: Shri Shyam Lal Gaur

Tamil Nadu:

Primary Teachers : Shri C. V. Arumugam, Shri N. Ramakrishnan, Shri C. Ulagalandan, Shri S. Josephine Theresa, Shri K. Dhanasingh and Shri N. Sundaresan.

Secondary Teachers: Shri B. D. Savarirayan, Shri S. Somasundaram and Shri G. V. Ramana Rao.

Tripura

Primary Teacher: Shri Manoranjan.

Uttar Pradesh:

Primary Teachers: Shri Prem Narain Dwevedi, Shri Padam Dev Narain, Shri Nanak Chand Sharma, Shri Sundar Lal, Shri Daya Sagar, Shri Mulkhan Ram, Shri Tula Ram Sharma and Shri Abdur Rehman Siddiqui.

Secondary Teachers: Shri Suman Mumar Jaitly, Shri Krishna Dev Prasad Shukla, Shri Munni Lal and Shri Krishan Kant Dixit.

West Bengal.

Primary Teachers: Shri Naina Singh Youzan, Shri Harishikesh Singha, Shri Manindra Mohan Choudhury, Shri Sahadeb Mondal and Shri Narendra Deb Adhikari.

Secondary Teachers: Shrimati Aparajita Das Gupta and Shri Nisith Ranjan Acharya.

UNION TERRITORIES

Delhi:

Secondary Teacher: Shri B. S. Kalra.

Mizoram

Secondary Teacher: Shri C. Saizawna

SANSKRIT TEACHERS

Andhra Pradesh: Shri N. Srinivasa Raghunathachari.

Assam: Shri Rajeshwar Bhattacharya.

Bihar: Shri Sunder Jha

Himachal Pradesh: Shri Acharya Diwakar Datta

Maharashtra: Shri Dhamadhikari Devi Das Bapudeva

Mysore: Shri P. V. Venkata Krishna Bhatta

Orissa: Shri Pandit Balaram Mishra

Tamil Nadu: Shri A. S. Ranganathachari and

Uttar Pradesh: Shri Hari Datt Sharma

Letters

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

In the April, 1972 issue of the *Orissa Review* I have read with great interest the short article on Bhima Bhoi from the pen of Mr. N. Senapati.

As Educational Adviser to the defunct Eastern States Agency and as Principal of the Gangadhar Meher College, I spent more than a decade in Sambalpur. I liked the sturdy, straightforward, simple West Orissan sisters and brothers, and they, me. And Western Orissa is sacred soil to me for the two great personalities it has contributed to the National life of the Oriyas, namely, Bhima Bhoi and Gangadhar Meher. Whenever and wherever I chanced to meet an ancient-looking Sambalpur man, I enquired of him if he personally knew either of these two great souls. And here is what I was told by one.

Yogia Vaidya was not merely a well-known *vaidya* of Sambalpur, he was a living history of the region. He belonged originally to the famous Balakati village of Puri district, which is reputed for its bell-metal utensils. Yogya was a *Kansari* by caste and manufactured bell-metal goods which are dearly loved by Oriya householders. As a young man Shri Yogya carried on trade in these articles from Balakati to Sambalpur and carried back home rare medicinal roots and herbs available in the jungles of Western Orissa. Later on Shri Yogya switched on to trading exclusively in medicinal herbs. Leaving his ancestral village, he settled down in the lovely town of Sambalpur as a herb dealer. He developed slowly into the most reputed Ayurvedic doctor in the area and quite affluent at that. His boys were my students. But I came to know him, not through his boys, but through the wife of my dear friend Issac Santra, whose obstinate dyspepsia was cured not by her medical husband's allopathic medicines but by the cheap native pills supplied by Yogya. I found him a fine old man, simple, knowable and unpretentious. He told me that his reputation as a doctor depended solely on a rare palm-leaf book which came to his hands by a lucky chance. And to my ever-recurring queries Bhima Bhoi and Gangadhar Meher, he replied as follows.

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When he was a young man of 18 or 19, he came from his village Balkati to see a *mela* at the Khandagiri hill. And there he saw Bhima Bhoi singing *Bhajans*, timed to a castanet and surrounded by his *Kumbhipatua* disciples. Bhima Bhoi at that time was middle-aged. His skin was a glossy black. He wore long hair which was vertically tufted on his head. And he was blind.

In many a last line of his numerous *bhajans*, great Bhima Bhoi has declared himself again and again as an ignorant Kondh. Self-references to his blindness are few, but undoubtedly these are there at more than one place. The following *bhanita* from one hymn of his famous *Bhajanmala* should clinch the controversy about his blindness as well as social indentity:

"Thus says Bhima the Kondh
Blind from birth and a sinner too
whose only hope of liberation from miseries
Lies only if he could
Cling to the holy feet of his Master."

Shri Yogita remembered Meher taking medicines from his store quite frequently on his way back from office. But he never knew that his customer was such a great man. It was only after his death, when he saw the poet's photograph and a whole nation's soulful tribute showered on his memory, that he realised what he had missed.

Yours faithfully,

M. MANSINHA

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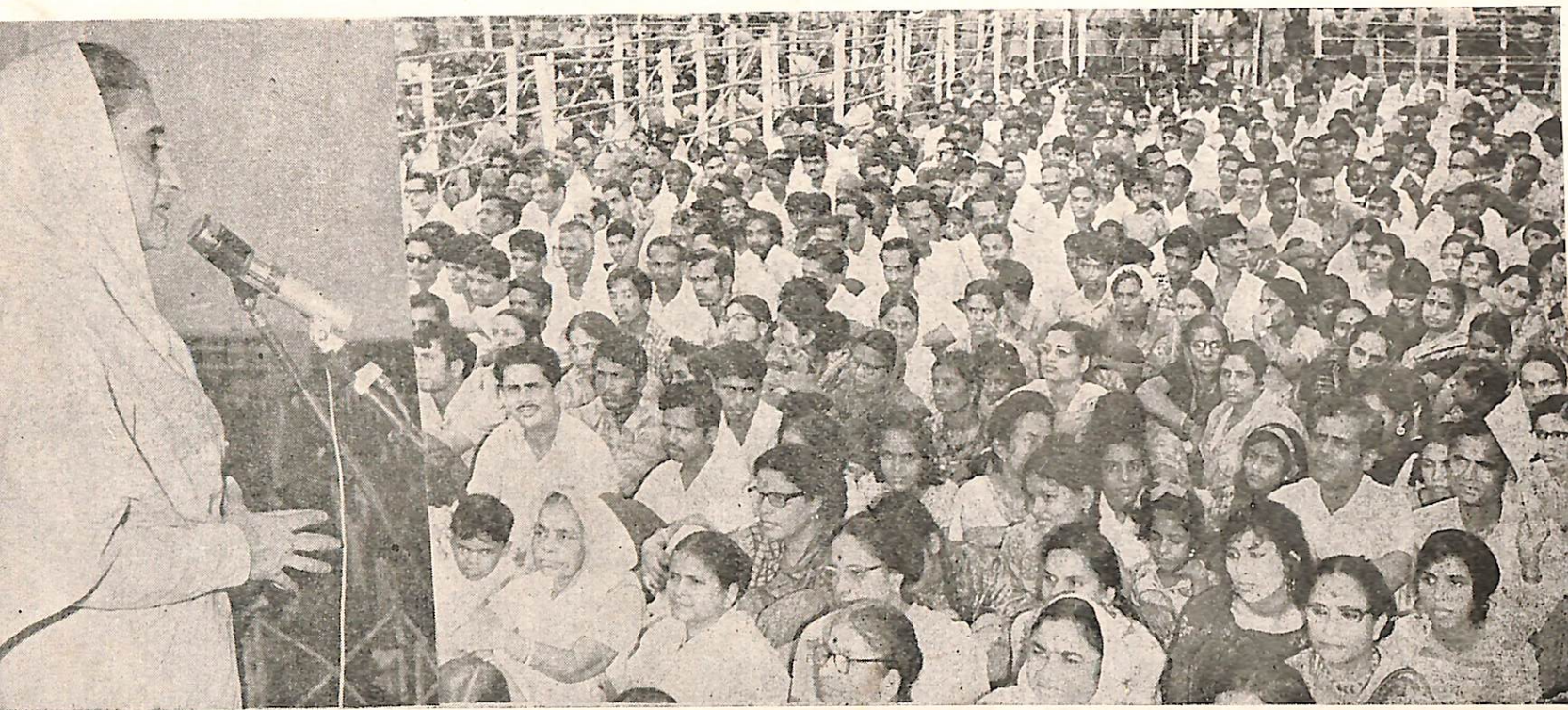
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Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Prime Minister, addressing a public meeting at Rangeilunda in the district of Ganjam on September 20, 1972



Rourkela Steel Plant sustaining Orissa's food production

A unique feature of the Rourkela Steel Plant is that it has a completely separate fertilizer complex attached to it. This plant, which produces Calcium Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer with 25% Nitrogen, is the largest CAN producing plant in India. The CAN produced at Rourkela is sold under the name SONA.

Another fertilizer produced at Rourkela is Ammonium Sulphate which is sold under the name RAJA.

Fertilizers from Rourkela have made a significant

contribution to Orissa's food production. Already, nearly 3,00,000 tonnes of SONA and about 36,000 tonnes of RAJA have been distributed in the State. With increasing production, greater and greater quantities of the fertilizers will be available to the farmers.



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